Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-032
Thursday
15 February 1990

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CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

BULGARIA

Strike in Svishtov Against Nuclear Plant *[Sofia Radio]* 1
Ecoglasnost Member Comments *[BTA]* 1
Scientists Disclaim Damage From Chernobyl *[NARODNA ARMIYA 12 December]* 1
Sofia Workers Strike, Situation 'Alarming' *[Sofia Radio]* 2
Interior Minister Meets Opposition Leaders *[Sofia Radio]* 3
Roundtable Contact Group Holds Session *[Sofia Radio]* 3
BZNS Declaration on Refusal To Join Cabinet *[ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME 13 Feb]* 3
Army Chief Announces 1989 Military Cuts *[BTA]* 3
BCP Adopts New Party Statute at 14th Congress *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Feb]* 4
Attitudes to Factions at BCP Congress Viewed *[Lazarov in ANTENI 7 Feb]* 9
New Chief Editor Comments on Congress *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Feb]* 10
Party Daily Changes Masthead, Editorial Board *[BTA]* 12
Dimitrov Remarks at 'Open Skies' Conference *[TRUD 13 Feb]* 12
Terms Talks 'Highly Constructive' *[BTA]* 12
Government Greets Mandela's Release *[BTA]* 13
Envoy Gives EC Memorandum on Economic Policy *[BTA]* 13
Mitsotakis Says 'Greece Will Be Ally' *[BTA]* 13

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Minister Comments on Ottawa Talks 15
Troop Agreement of 'Great Importance' *[CTK]* 15
Effects on Soviet Troop Withdrawal *[Prague Radio]* 15
Experts Open Troop Withdrawal Talks in Prague *[Bratislava Radio]* 16
Troop Withdrawal Requires 'Mutual Understanding' *[Jaska in Bratislava PRAVDA 10 Feb]* 16
Moscow Talks To Concentrate on Troop Withdrawal *[CTK]* 16
Soviet Troops 'Responsible' for Ecological Damage *[MLADA FRONTA 9 Feb]* 16
Dubcek Compares Current Outlook With 1968 *[Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 9 Feb]* 17
Cosmonaut Picked To Head Friendship Society *[RUDE PRAVO 9 Feb]* 17
Adamec Receives Soviet Ambassador Lomakin *[RUDE PRAVO 9 Feb]* 18
Resumption of Diplomatic Ties With Israel Viewed *[Vodicka in MLADA FRONTA 10 Feb]* 18
Hromadka Supports Transit Point for Soviet Jews *[CTK]* 18
Government Session Debates Variety of Topics *[Prague TV]* 19
Favors Election Law Bill *[Prague Radio]* 19
Press Conference Reviews Session *[CTK]* 20
Statement Released on Management Selection *[Prague Radio]* 20
Havel, UK Officials Discuss Current Developments *[CTK]* 21
UK Offers Help With Free Market Economy *[CTK]* 21
Joint Venture Opens Business School in Prague *[RUDE PRAVO 13 Feb]* 21
Dubcek, Ministry Comment on Mandela Release *[CTK]* 22
Havel, Komarek, Dienstbier Head Popularity Poll *[CTK]* 22
Calfa Receives FRG Green Party Representative *[CTK]* 22
Article Disputes Greenpeace Radiation Claims *[RUDE PRAVO 13 Feb]* 22
CPCZ Leader Mohorita, Havel Exchange Views *[RUDE PRAVO 9 Feb]* 23
Deputy Minister Gives Lecture on State Security *[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 13 Feb]* 23
Commission Chairman Reviews 17 Nov Investigation *[Prague Radio]* 24
Government Offers Cooperation to EC Commission *[CTK]* 24
Czechoslovak Social Democracy Resumes Activity *[Prague Radio]* 24
Miners, Geologists Found Trade Union in Prague *[Prague Radio]* 24

Agricultural Party Registered, Membership Noted *[RUDE PRAVO 9 Feb]* 25
People's Democratic Party Officially Registered *[CTK]* 25
Youth Union Holds Congress Despite Low Turnout *[RUDE PRAVO 5 Feb]* 25
Correction to Name of Slovak Academy Chairman 25

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Modrow, Delegation Continue Talks in Bonn 26
Modrow 13 Feb Interview *[Hamburg ARD TV]* 26
Second Day of Talks *[ADN]* 26
Meeting With BDI Chief *[Hamburg DPA]* 26
Talks With Bundestag Members *[ADN]* 26
Modrow Remarks to Journalists *[ADN]* 27
FRG Finance Minister Comments *[ADN]* 27
Monetary, Economic Union *[ADN]* 28
Modrow 14 Feb Interview *[East Berlin TV]* 28
Modrow on Reunification *[Tokyo NHK TV]* 28
East, West SPD Joint Statement on Security *[ADN]* 29
Lower Saxony To Provide Immediate Aid *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Feb]* 29
Agreement With FRG Company on Nuclear Plants *[ADN]* 29
Interflug-Lufthansa Cooperation for Airport *[NEUE ZEIT]* 29
U.S. Draft Military Budget Criticized *[Knipping in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Feb]* 30
Editorial Views Kohl Visit to Moscow *[Herrmann in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Feb]* 30
Non-Visa Agreement Signed With Austria *[ADN]* 31
Gysi Meets Danish Government, Party Officials *[ADN]* 31
Establishment of Relations With Israel Viewed *[Maron in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Feb]* 31
Deputy Foreign Minister on Ethiopia Situation *[ADN]* 31
People's Chamber To Discuss 'German Question' *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Feb]* 32
DFP 'Disappointed' in Outcome of Bonn Talks *[ADN]* 32
Modrow Called Responsible for Police Brutality *[Hamburg BILD 13 Feb]* 32
Gysi Comments on Legal Aspects of Unity *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Feb]* 33
Gysi Says Work Force Feels 'Uncertainty' *[ADN]* 33
Editorial Views PDS' European Concept *[Jakubowski in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 Feb]* 33
PDS Says Stabilization Needed Before Unity *[ADN]* 34
State Council on '89 Election Manipulation *[ADN]* 34
Dresden Mayor Investigated *[ADN]* 35
Media Control Council Established *[ADN]* 35
People's Police Chief on Immigration Policy *[ADN]* 35
Program of Democratic Peasants Party Noted *[ADN]* 35
Commentary on 'Liberal Positions' on Army *[Robbe in DER MORGEN 8 Feb]* 36
DSU's Ebeling Discusses Party's Path *[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 29 Jan]* 36
Nuclear Safety Office on Alleged Leaks *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Jan]* 38
Explosion Ruled Out *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Jan]* 38
Continued Operation Supported *[ADN]* 39
Dresden Area Nuclear Reactor Begins Trials *[ADN]* 39
Young Social Democrats Elect Chairman *[ADN]* 39
Economic Paper Resumes Publication *[FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 2 Feb]* 39

HUNGARY

Foreign Ministry on USSR Troop Withdrawal *[MTI]* 40
Defense Spokesman Denies MiG-29 Offer to Iraq *[MTI]* 40
Kulcsar Briefs EC Ambassadors 13 Feb *[MTI]* 40
Leninvaros Forum Cancelled, Grosz Attacked *[Budapest Radio]* 40
Manhandling of Grosz Denied *[Budapest Radio]* 41
Grosz Addresses MSZMP Rally in Kecskemet *[MTI]* 41
Pozsgay 'Will Remain' Presidential Candidate *[Budapest Radio]* 41
Vitanyi on MSZP Election Prospects, Tasks *[NEPSZABADSAG 29 Jan]* 41
Smallholders' Demands to National Assembly *[Budapest Radio]* 42
Independent Social Democratic Party Tasks Noted *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 31 Jan]* 42
Czinege Before Defense Examination Committee *[MTI]* 43

Former Agriculture Ministry Leaders Acquitted *[Budapest Radio]* 43
Liquidation Official on Workers' Militia Assets *[MTI]* 43
Investigation of Workers' Guard Leaders Launched *[Budapest Radio]* 44
Wages, Labor Chief Interviewed on Unemployment *[MTI]* 44

POLAND

Presence of Soviet Troops May Be 'Trump Card' *[PAP]* 45
Skubiszewski Sees Shevardnadze, Others in Ottawa *[PAP]* 45
Ambassador Visits USSR Supreme Soviet *[PAP]* 45
Deputy Spokesman on German Unity Conference *[PAP]* 45
Mazowiecki on Participation *[PAP]* 46
FRG Rejects Participation *[PAP]* 46
Reportage on Mazowiecki Visit to Great Britain 46
Second Day Activities *[PAP]* 46
14 Feb Meetings *[PAP]* 47
Mazowiecki Satisfied *[PAP]* 48
Remarks Upon Warsaw Return *[Warsaw Radio]* 48
Wroclaw Militiamen Go Out on Strike *[Warsaw TV]* 48
'Fighting Solidarity' Protest Held in Poznan *[PAP]* 48
New Newspaper Outlines Editorial Policy *[TRYBUNA 12 Feb]* 48

ROMANIA

Military, Other Groups Continue Demonstrations 50
Roman on Talks With Military *[Bucharest Radio]* 50
14 Feb Demonstrations *[Bucharest Radio]* 50
Suceava Workers' Protest *[Bucharest Radio]* 50
Officers' Refusal of Compromise *[AFP]* 50
Communique on Roman Talks With Military *[ROMPRES]* 51
Military Groups Complain at NSF Headquarters *[ROMPRES]* 51
Celac Meets Ministers, Gives Speech in Ottawa 52
Canadian, Turkish, UK Foreign Ministers *[ROMPRES]* 52
Secretary of State Baker, Others *[ROMPRES]* 52
Report on 'Open Skies' Address *[ROMPRES]* 52
Canadian Energy Minister, Others *[ROMPRES]* 53
Roman Talks About CEMA, UN Membership *[ROMPRES]* 53
USSR's Mostovoy Begins Economic Discussions *[ROMPRES]* 54
Meets With Iliescu, Roman *[Bucharest Radio]* 54
Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Middle East *[ROMPRES]* 54
Charge of NSF Media 'Block' Presented to EEC *[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 12 Feb]* 54
Roman, Party Members Discuss Election Funds *[ROMPRES]* 55
Founding of National Unity Council Examined 55
ADEVARUL Article *[Novaceanu, 3 Feb]* 55
ROMANIA LIBERA View *[Vranceanu, 3 Feb]* 56
Doina Cornea Explains Refusal To Support NSF *[Bucharest Radio]* 56
Press Reaction to Statement *[ROMPRES]* 57
Bucharest City Court Registers 32 Parties *[ROMPRES]* 57
Magyar Organization To Run in Elections *[Budapest Radio]* 57
Social-Democratic Party Program Viewed *[ADEVARUL 6 Feb]* 57
Labor Party Established, Suggestions Given *[ROMPRES]* 58
Party Joins Christian Democratic International *[Bucharest Radio]* 58
Democratic Socialist Party Established *[ROMPRES]* 58
Democratic Labor Party Established *[ROMPRES]* 58
Agrarian Democratic Party Introduces Itself *[ROMPRES]* 59
Liberal Party of Romania Introduces Itself *[ROMPRES]* 59
Socialist Liberal Party Protests Council Moves *[Bucharest Radio]* 59
Democratic Unity Party Introduces Itself *[ADEVARUL 6 Feb]* 59
Apostol Says Communist Party Cannot Be 'Revived' *[ROMPRES]* 60
Association of Political Detainees Introduced *[ROMPRES]* 60
General Prosecutor Interviewed on Coming Trial *[Bucharest Radio]* 60

Genocide Trial To Open in Timisoara 2 Mar *[Bucharest Radio]* 61
New Radio-Television President Introduced *[ROMPRES]* 61

YUGOSLAVIA

Disclosure of 1948 Prisoners Documents Demanded *[TANJUG]* 62
Poll Conducted on Slovene Political Issues *[DELO 8 Feb]* 62
Responses on Secession, Strife 62
Pucnik on Theoretical Case of Slovene Secession *[BORBA 13 Feb]* 63
Croat Assembly Endorses Constitutional Amendments *[TANJUG]* 63
Croatia's Latin on Constitution, Kosovo *[TANJUG]* 64
Croat SAWP Delegates Favor Independence *[Zagreb Radio]* 65
Croat Assembly Head Runjic Answers Complaints *[TANJUG]* 65
5,000 Protest Militia Action in Podujevo *[TANJUG]* 66
Demonstration Termed Peaceful *[TANJUG]* 66
1,500 Albanian Youths Assemble in Pristina *[TANJUG]* 66
Ethnic Albanian Students Boycott School *[Belgrade Radio]* 67
Presidency on 'Very Serious' Kosovo Situation *[TANJUG]* 67
Report on Police Action Against Demonstrators *[TANJUG]* 67
Army Use of Firearms in Kosovo Protests Denied *[NARODNA ARMIJA 8 Feb]* 67
Vrovet Addresses Assembly on Army Role in Kosovo *[NARODNA ARMIJA 8 Feb]* 68
Slovene SAWP Protests Military Service *[TANJUG]* 69
'Slovene Republican Army' Letter on Demands *[MLADINA 1 Jan]* 69
Slovenia Nuclear Power Plant Not To Be Closed *[Vienna ORF]* 70
Candidates for Serbian SAWP Leadership Picked *[TANJUG]* 70
Vojvodina LC Presidium Views Congress Documents *[TANJUG]* 70
Vojvodina President Disclaims Nova Pazova Link *[Belgrade Radio]* 71
Drnovsek Holds News Conference in Maribor *[TANJUG]* 71
Socialist Alliance Supports Markovic Candidacy *[TANJUG]* 72
Reportage on Markovic Meetings, Remarks 72
Talks With Serbia's Radmilovic *[Belgrade Radio]* 72
Views Economic Issues *[TANJUG]* 73
Meets Independent Tradespeople *[TANJUG]* 73
Meets Republican Leaders *[TANJUG]* 74
Mitrovic Expects Economy To Stabilize in 1990 *[TANJUG]* 74
Assesses Economic Situation *[TANJUG]* 75
Document on Employment Agreements Signed *[BORBA 29 Dec]* 75
Drnovsek Sends Congratulations to Mandela *[Belgrade Radio]* 75
Maksic on Future of South African Relations *[TANJUG]* 75
Possible Visit by 'Senior' Israeli Official *[TANJUG]* 76
Drnovsek Receives Visiting Finance Expert *[TANJUG]* 76

Strike in Svishtov Against Nuclear Plant

AU1502110490 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Our correspondent Katya Chorova reports:

This morning working people from all spheres in Svishtov municipality started a real strike of indefinite duration. A human chain prevented the departure of trains and buses for the nuclear plant. Enterprises with uninterrupted production, kindergartens, health-protection enterprises, food industry plants, and the city transportation and trade systems are also symbolically participating in the strike.

The strike was announced in protest against the construction of the Belene Nuclear Power Plant. It was prompted by the decision of the National Assembly that the financing and constructing of the plant will continue during the period in which the issue is undergoing study on the part of the commission appointed by the National Assembly.

The strike will end only if the government adopts a decision, which must be published in the media, to halt the financing and construction of the industrial section of the nuclear plant. This does not apply to the construction of the social services buildings.

At 1030 [0830 GMT] a meeting began between representatives of all political and social organizations and movements in Svishtov with Professor Ivan Popov, leader of the parliamentary commission on clarifying the construction of the Belene Nuclear Power Plant. The commission begins its work on 16 February.

At the meeting, it was announced that in the afternoon the Council of Ministers will review the demands of the Svishtov public. It was announced that Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has telephoned and assumed responsibility for halting the construction of the industrial section for as long as the parliamentary commission is working. The construction workers will be transferred to the social services building construction sites.

Representatives of the public demanded to receive this statement in writing, so that it could be read at the public meeting in Svishtov that will begin at 1300 [1100 GMT].

The population of Svishtov is prepared to work to make up the time lost by the strike, but at the same time demands that a comprehensive and independent commission of experts, with international participation, be set up to review all aspects of the construction of the nuclear plant. This includes the economic, electric power, technological, radiation, ecological, medical, and seismographic aspects, as well as subjective factors, and their influence over the construction and utilization of the nuclear reactors.

Ecoglasnost Member Comments

AU0802141590 Sofia BTA in English 1312 GMT 8 Feb 90

["Objections to Belene N-Plant Project"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 8 (BTA)—"The financing and the construction of the Belene Nuclear Power Plant is immoral," says Mr. Ivan Kharalambiev, M.P., member of Ecoglasnost, in an interview for TRUD.

He recalls that no one has so far refuted the findings of Bulgarian Academy of Sciences experts that Belene is the least suitable site for the construction of a nuclear power plant. In addition, the construction blueprint is not up to nuclear and radiological safety standards and cannot secure the required performance specifications.

Mr. Kharalambiev blames the National Assembly and the government for the waste of the 9,000 million leva invested in the project. He quotes the opinions of prominent scientists who say that there is no safe nuclear power generation at this stage.

"And yet, Japan is building nuclear power plants," his interviewer challenges him. "Belene, however, is not a Japanese project and is not being built by Japanese experts. The foreign workers there come from Vietnam and Cuba," Mr. Kharalambiev says. In his view seismicity is only one side of the problem. The other is radioactive waste. Ecoglasnost has a tape recording in which one of the construction site managers asserts that the waste will be stored near Velingrad, a town in southern Bulgaria.

Some experts claim that there is no alternative to nuclear power plants in Bulgaria's economy. Mr. Kharalambiev, for his part, says that "as long as the economy is not placed in conditions to fit into the existing electricity generating capacities, no one will ever try seriously to develop energy-saving technologies and no one will ever seriously think about energy efficiency." He suggests as a way out that Bulgaria convert its power generation to natural gas, the ecologically safest energy source.

Scientists Disclaim Damage From Chernobyl

AU1402112890

[Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 12 December on page three publishes a 1,200-word text of an "Appeal by a Group of Scientists and Specialists Regarding the Medical and Biological Consequences to the Bulgarian Population of the Accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in April 1986, Addressed to National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov." At the end of the text, it is stated that "the appeal was read at an extraordinary meeting of the Scientific Academic Council of the Scientific Institute for Nuclear Medicine, Radiobiology, and Radiation Hygiene, attached to the Medical Academy, held on 31

January 1990, and is signed by 46 doctors, candidates of sciences, professors, senior scientific workers of Grades 1 and 2, and specialists."

The appeal signatories first state: "We are obliged to appeal to you, as National Assembly chairman, because the materials submitted for publication by some of us have been inexplicably held up or not given publicity," although a wide variety of other articles have appeared in the press, "in some cases accompanied by interpretations and commentaries by nonspecialists, which have nothing in common with the scientific illumination of these problems."

The appeal goes on to note that "on 30 April and 1 May 1986 Bulgaria was globally contaminated with radioactive products emitted from the damaged reactor at Chernobyl." After noting "the grave state of the Bulgarian health- care system" and the failure of the authorities to provide full and timely information at the time to the public, the appeal asserts: "As a result of the radioactive contamination, the Bulgarian population received a certain degree of irradiation from external gamma rays and from radionuclides that entered the organism—mainly iodine 131 and cesium 134 and 137." According to the appeal, the experts estimate that "the average individual irradiation during the first year following the accident was such that the dosages are between 0.6 and 1.5 millisieverts (mSv)," which "represents about 20 percent of the internationally accepted norms." The appeal further asserts that "the irradiation of the thyroid glands with radioactive iodine is estimated as 3 mSv in adults and 10 mSv in children, which is also below the adopted norms." However, the appeal signatories then admit that the radiation contamination was unevenly distributed over the country, so that "it is possible that individual persons received during the first year after the accident a total irradiation of about 10 mSv of the body and about 200 mSv of the thyroid gland."

The appeal claims that the press "announcements concerning grave consequences for the health of humans and animals...are completely unjustified," and that "at the radiation loading received no early effects can be expected on the health of man, such as radiation sickness or any other clinical manifestation of damage to individual organs or systems,...nor any damage of human embryos in the womb...." "All this," the appeal states, "is confirmed by the health statistics during the year following 1 May 1986, and not only in Bulgaria, but in all the countries affected by the accident."

Concerning possible long-term effects, the appeal states that the forecasts made for Bulgaria by the WHO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and other international organizations estimate that "during the next 50 years one may expect an annual average of eight cases of incurable radiation-induced cancer and 16 cases of curable cancer," compared with a national cancer death rate of 15,000 per annum.

The appeal then dismisses claims made in the press of the danger from "so-called hot particles and their carcinogenic effect when inhaled into the lungs." In conclusion, the chairman of the National Assembly is requested to ensure that national publicity is given to the appeal.

Sofia Workers Strike, Situation 'Alarming'

AU0902151890 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] A strike began this morning at the Sofia Vicho Stefanov Plant. The plant belongs to the DESI Company. Our reporter Petur Donchev was there.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Donchev] Unfortunately, dear colleague Stefanov, the strike really began at 0730 this morning. The situation is alarming, and we broadcast a report by Olga Ivanova on the subject at 1815 yesterday explaining the arguments of those employees who would like to break away from the company. This morning at 1100, we broadcast a report expressing two opinions that distanced themselves from this view. However, it is evident that social tension in the plant has escalated to the breaking point. No readiness for negotiations so long as the plant does not break away from the company, or the head office, as the workers call it—this is their stand. The workers are firmly resolved to resist, but let us hear the opinion of Petur Tsekov, representative of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Independent Trade Unions, who also explains the development of events.

[Tsekov] The Central Council of the Bulgarian Independent Trade Unions decided to support the stand of the Dicho Stefanov Plant collective, considering that it was the collective's own decision to break away from the DESI Company. The Independent Bulgarian Trade Unions will support any labor collective that is really practicing self-management. I would like to express the concern of the Central Council and of the Labor Conflict Commission about the fact the workers submitted the matter to the Ministry of Industry and Technologies and to the Council of Ministers already in early January, but no decision has so far been adopted on this issue. A short while ago, Comrade Lyubomir Dachev, deputy minister of industry and technologies, was here on the spot and promised that the problems would be settled as soon as possible, perhaps even by the end of the day. However, the postponement of such problems results in similiar conflict situations and in strikes. As a matter of principle, however, the Central Council is not in favor of strikes. This is an extreme method of settling the problem. Yes, we appeal to all state and other organs to do as much as possible to help to find a prompt solution of the problems involving the labor collectives.

[Donchev] Yes, let us hope, Deputy Minister Lyubomir Dachev will provide an official answer even as early as by the end of today. As for the future development of the plant, I think that this is a subject that should be pursued further on a different occasion. [end recording]

Interior Minister Meets Opposition Leaders

AU1402204990 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] At the initiative of Atanas Semerdzhiev, minister of internal affairs, a meeting was held today, in which the following participated: Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, Dr. Petur Dertliev, Milan Drenchev, Dimitur Bakalov, Georgi Avramov, Stefan Gaytandzhiev of the Union of Democratic Forces [UDF], Krasimir Dimitrov of the Independent Bulgarian Trade Unions, and National Assembly Deputy Lyuben Kulishev.

They held an exchange of viewpoints on a wide range of problems of concern to Bulgarian society. The minister and his officials answered the questions put to them within the bounds of their areas of competence.

At the meeting, an invitation was extended by Minister Semerdzhiev to make a visit to a border zone, with the guests deciding on the time and place of the visit.

Roundtable Contact Group Holds Session

AU1402213090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] The contact group of the National Roundtable held a session in Sofia on 13 and 14 February under the joint chairmanship of the two co-chairmen.

In a constructive spirit, it continued its work on the preparation of a declaration on the role and status of the national roundtable and the agreement on the political system.

The contact group will continue its work until 15 February.

BZNS Declaration on Refusal To Join Cabinet

AU1402155690 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 13 Feb 90 p 1

["Declaration of Permanent Board of Bulgarian Agrarian National Union," read by Svetla Daskalova at national roundtable talks in Sofia on 12 February]

[Text] As it is known, the proposal of the Administrative Council of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BZNS] to create a broadly representative provisional government of national consensus could not be implemented. Under those circumstances, the BZNS refuses to participate in the present government. This decision is a direct expression of the will of thousands of rank-and-file members of our organization, and their united vote for the union's total independence.

We reject as incorrect the declaration of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] that the BZNS has withdrawn at the last moment from its initial agreement to participate in the government, as well as the accusations of some representatives of the Union of Democratic Forces [UDF] related to our refusal.

We would like to again point out that the position of the Administrative Council was that the BZNS should participate only in a government composed of all basic forces represented at the "roundtable." We continue to firmly adhere to our proposal to create a government of national consensus, something that is absolutely necessary at the present decisive moment the transition from totalitarianism to democracy. We think that such a government would strengthen the confidence of Europe and the world in Bulgaria, and that it would best guarantee the validity of the forthcoming free elections in the eyes of our and the world public. We are convinced that it still is not too late to form a government on a broad basis.

The situation that emerged requires that the delegation of the BZNS at the "roundtable" appears as a "third side." Our delegation will express the opinion of the BZNS on all issues that are discussed here, as an independent political force, and will determine its position while being totally aware of its responsibility for Bulgaria's present and future. We perceive the importance of a "third side" at the "roundtable" as a constructive factor between the delegations of the governing party and the UDF, which would facilitate the rapid solution of the pressing and vital tasks that our country faces. Our delegation will strive to play an essential role in the political and economic stabilization of the situation. The BZNS has grounds to implement such a stabilizing role, because it is one of the oldest and most authoritative parties in Bulgaria that has deep roots among the people.

We appeal to the delegation of the "Nikola Petkov" BZNS at the "roundtable" to follow our example, leave the UDF, and assume its place next to us as the "third side" of the table. This will be an important step toward achieving the desired unity of all allied agrarians in Bulgaria.

Army Chief Announces 1989 Military Cuts

AU1402194290 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Sofia, February 14 (BTA)—As from last year Bulgaria has cut its military spending in absolute terms and as a share in the national budget. Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, said today that the country's military spending in 1989 amounted to 1,605 million leva, or 6.37 per cent of the 1989 budget, down from 1,713 million in 1986, 1,728 million in 1987 and 1,751 million in 1988.

Addressing a military attaches' meeting held here in connection with the recent military doctrines seminar in Vienna, the general commended highly the Vienna

forum and stressed its importance for building East-West confidence, for building the Common European Home and for the success of the Conventional Forces in Europe talks. For the first time since the end of World War II, the Bulgarian delegation at the seminar had established a personal contact with the chief of the Turkish General Staff, General Torumtay, and exchanged "useful thoughts" with him.

Expounding the defensive character of Bulgaria's military doctrine, the chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army emphasized that this country has no territorial designs, does not threaten anyone and under no circumstances will launch military operations against anybody. Bulgaria does not manufacture and deploy on its territory nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, Colonel General Khristo Dobrev said.

The Bulgarian People's Army numbers 107,000 men. The General Staff is now working to reorganise mechanised infantry divisions along defensive lines by increasing their defensive components. The number of tanks in such divisions is expected to be reduced to one-third, and the number of armoured carriers and combat vehicles will be cut by 10 to 30 per cent.

If the Vienna talks succeed, some mechanised infantry divisions will be transformed into brigades, the general said.

Discussing the problems of industrial conversion, he pointed out that part of the Defence Industry capacities now turn out civilian goods, and in the coming years up to 85 per cent of these facilities will be manufacturing civilian production: equipment for the food and the textile industry, man-sized farming machinery and road construction equipment.

The general answered numerous questions and said, among other things, that the military equipment subject to elimination is now being transported to sites especially provided for the purpose.

BCP Adopts New Party Statute at 14th Congress

AU1102152190 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Feb 90 pp 3,4

[Unattributed report: "Statute of Bulgarian Communist Party, BCP, Adopted by 14th BCP Extraordinary Congress"]

[Text] The Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] is a Marxist organization that poses the democratic and human socialist civic society as its immediate goal.

It is a party of the workers and intellect that unites the representatives of all strata of the people that work for constructing the democratic and human socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The party is conducting its activity within the framework of the Constitution and the country's laws. It recognizes the supreme sovereignty of the people on issues of state power and the country's management.

The people's confidence, expressed in free and democratic elections, is the basic criterion of the party's authority.

Under conditions of political pluralism and a multiparty system, the party constructs its activity and mutual relations between the party members and party organs on a democratic basis, and decisively states its opposition to authoritarianism and dogmatism.

The BCP is an independent national party and political force that is vitally connected with the people, and expresses and defends their interests and aspirations by its policy. It adheres to open dialogue and cooperation with all social forces that are striving toward a law-governed state and defends the people's supreme national interests, democratic progress, and prosperity.

The party accepts and develops mankind's eternal values: freedom of personality, conscience, and speech; equality before the law; people's government; human and social solidarity; and people's prosperity.

The party is deeply convinced that the future of socialism is inseparable from consistently asserting those values in Bulgarian society's life.

The BCP is loyal to the traditions and virtues of its 100-year history that withstood the test of time. It is inspired in its activity by all eternal and valuable elements created by the world socialist movement, the cause and ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Dimitur Blagoev, and Georgi Dimitrov, by the rich experience of the communist, socialist, social-democratic, and other progressive parties, and also applies in its policy other ideas and experience, that serve social progress.

The party cooperates and maintains relations with workers and communist parties, socialist, social-democratic, and other leftist parties and progressive political organizations and movements in the world, in the name of humanism and developing human civilization. The party acknowledges the priority of the universal interests, supports the new political thinking, and struggles for lasting peace and equal international contacts.

I. Basic Principles of Party's Construction and Activities

1. the BCP is constructed as a united and democratic political organization, based on the socialist ideals and common program goals.

2. Relations between Communists, party organs, and organizations are based on the principles of democratic unity and humanism:

a) equality in rights and obligations that excludes all kinds of privileges and restrictions;

b) ethics, party comradeship, and mutual respect;

c) personal responsibility in accordance with the party post held by the members;

d) independence of the party organizations in discussing and resolving the problems of their activity and not allowing the seizing of the rights and functions of their organs;

e) responsibility for the decisions that have been adopted and actions that have been implemented;

f) formulating and adopting party policy through immediate and representative participation of all Communists in the all-party discussion and dialogue. Issues such as changing the party's name and merging with another party are being resolved only through the direct participation of all Communists in an all-party referendum;

g) freedom of discussion and criticism;

h) conscious and democratic unity of the Communists and the party organizations for implementing the party policy and decisions.

3. The party develops its activity on the basis of broad democratism and pluralism, which means:

a) collectively discussing and resolving the problems of party activity, including on the basis of alternative drafts and through referendums;

b) freedom of self-organization in ideological trends, initiatives, platforms, and alliances within the party program and statute, while preserving the party unity;

c) openness [otkritost] in internal party activity and systematically and broadly informing the Communists;

d) adopting decisions by general consensus or majority. Decisions adopted by a majority are obligatory for the relevant elective organs and for the Communists that have adopted them. Decisions for elective leading organs are valid for all;

e) the minority has the right to defend its position and introduce reasoned alternative proposals for discussion by the party press and resolution by the party organs. Simultaneously, the minority does not have the right to hinder common actions for implementing decision adopted by the majority;

f) separate ideological trends are justly represented in the party's elective organs. Whenever necessary, this can be achieved by increasing the membership of the relevant elective organs;

g) Communists cannot be punished for participating in various platforms, trends, and associations within the party;

h) unity of action in implementing and observing the decisions, principles, and norms of party life that have been adopted;

i) election of all party organs and leading posts on the basis of majority vote by direct or representative secret elections, while observing the principles of competition and alternatives; the opinion of the primary party organizations in which the candidates are members must be consulted in proposing candidates for membership in leading party organs;

j) prohibiting more than two consecutive terms of office for every member of the party organs;

k) prohibiting the cooption of members in any party organ;

l) periodical reports by the party organs and cadres to the Communists and control of their activity from below, with the right to recall [otzovavane] them from the leading post.

4. The party is constructed on the basis of the territorial-production principle, and every member has the right to elect the party organization of which he wishes to become a member—in his place of residence, work, or study, if this does not contradict the country's laws.

II. Party Members and Their Rights and Obligations

5. Every adult Bulgarian citizen who recognizes the BCP program and statute and is led by them in his activity, may be a member of the BCP, join one of the primary party organizations, and pay party membership fees.

Membership in another political party is incompatible with membership in the BCP.

6. Members are being admitted to the party on an individual basis. Those who wish to become party members submit an application and autobiography to the primary party organization they wish to join. The application is discussed at the first meeting after its submission in the presence of the candidate. The membership is effected from the moment that more than half of the organization's members have voted in favor.

7. Every party member has the right:

a) to participate in working out and implementing party policy and to express his opinions and positions;

b) to elect and be elected to party organs;

c) to demand and obtain information from the party organs on their activity, as well as the comprehensive party activity;

d) to participate in control over the activity of party members who have been elected to leading posts;

e) to criticize the activity and behavior of party members, organs, and organizations;

f) to receive party defense if he is persecuted because of criticism of his party activity as long as this activity is not connected with law violations;

g) to participate personally when his party status is discussed;

h) to approach all party meetings, including the congress, with questions, proposals, and petitions, and demand a reply;

i) to participate in public organizations, movements, and associations whose goals are compatible with the goals and principles that guide the party;

j) to propose and join ideological platforms, trends, and associations within the party;

k) to leave the party at his request;

l) to utilize party property according to its purpose;

m) to attend meetings of party organs of the organizations in which he is a member.

8. Every party member is obliged:

a) to contribute with his personal example and activity to asserting the democratic, law-governed, and humane state, and to actively participate in the construction of the socialist civic society;

b) to cooperate in increasing the party's authority, clarifying its policy, and strengthening its relations with the people;

c) to improve his Marxist training and political culture;

d) to work for developing democracy in the party and observe and strengthen its unity and unity of action within the framework of the program and the Statute.

e) to demonstrate charity, compassion, and moral and material solidarity with the people, and show consideration for the opinion of those who think differently;

f) to be just, honest, and morally pure in his personal and sociopolitical life, and actively oppose the deformations in the party and society as well as the abuses of power;

g) a Communist has no right to benefits and privileges stemming from his party membership or the post he holds in the party organs;

h) to participate in the party's election campaigns.

9. Communists who because of their age or other reasons cannot fully implement their obligations and enjoy their rights are participating in party life according to their possibilities and on the basis of the assessment of the primary party organization.

10. The party status of every BCP member, regardless of his post, who has violated the program, statute, or the legality and norms of social moral, is discussed at a meeting of the primary party organization in which he is a member.

A party member may be expelled only by the primary party organization in which he is a member by a majority of more than half of the organization's members when he has crudely violated the conditions of membership and obligations stemming from the statute, or when he has been convicted of a premeditated crime of a general character and the sentence has been effected. A party member who for three consecutive months has deliberately not paid membership fees is to be dropped from the party.

People who have voluntarily left the party may apply for membership after a period of one year, while those who have been expelled or dropped may reapply after two years.

11. The petitions of expelled party members are reviewed by the relevant commissions on party ethics within three months after their submission. The results are reported to the primary party organization of the expelled party member.

III. Primary Party Organizations

12. The primary party organizations are founded on the principle of self-organization—the Communists independently determine the activity and structure of their organization for implementing the program goals of the party and decisions by the congresses and higher party organs in accordance with the local conditions, by establishing various forms of primary organizations, including clubs, sections, groups, and so forth. A minimum of three Communists is required for this.

All primary party organizations are registered in the municipal party councils.

Primary party organizations may also be created for party members who live, work, and study abroad if this does not contradict the laws of the relevant country.

13. The party meeting that can be convened by the executive council and at the initiative of one-quarter of the Communists is the leading organ of the primary party organization.

The meeting also elects and recalls delegates to the municipal party conference.

14. The primary party organization elects at a meeting its executive council and secretary for a period of one year. They are responsible for organizing and implementing the current work.

15. A group of primary party organizations may unite and elect councils of their secretaries or other collective organs for coordinating their activity on the basis of a production, territorial, professional, or other common principle.

16. The primary party organization actively participates in forming and implementing party policy and works for strengthening party relations with the working people for ensuring public support of its policy; it maintains and develops relations with the appropriate units of public organizations and proposes candidates for the party

organs and the organs of local self-government. The primary party organization finally resolves all issues of party membership.

17. The general meeting of the primary party organization may adopt a decision on discontinuing its activity.

IV. Municipal Party Organization

18. The municipal party organization unites all primary party organizations in the municipality.

19. The municipal conference or general meeting, which is convened once every two years, is the leading organ of the municipal party organization. The conference (general meeting) discusses the reports of the municipal party council, the finance-auditing commission, and the municipal commission on party ethics, works out and adopts its platforms, and, when necessary, also reviews other issues of party life. It elects half of the members of the municipal party council, while the other half is delegated by the primary party organizations, the municipal finance-auditing commission, the municipal commission on party ethics, and the delegates to the party congress on the basis of proposals by the primary party organizations and the delegates to the conference.

The municipal party council must convene a municipal conference if this is required by one-quarter of the organization's members. If the council fails to do so the organizations that had requested to convene the conference may form an organizational committee with the rights of a municipal party council.

The conference determines the number of secretaries and elects the chairman of the municipal party council, the chairman of the municipal finance-auditing commission, and the chairman of the municipal commission on party ethics.

The municipal conference adopts the budget of the municipal party conference and its implementation. In this activity it may be assisted by a budget-finance council elected by the conference.

The chairman of the municipal party council leads its activity and represents the organizations in its relations with other parties, public organizations, and the state.

The delegates preserve their prerogatives until the election of the delegates to the next conference, while utilizing various forms of organizing their activity.

20. The municipal party council coordinates the activity of the primary party organizations in the implementation of their common tasks. It renders assistance, analyzes and sums up the practical experience, adopts decisions on the problems of the municipal organization that have emerged, controls the report of the Communists, and represents the municipal party organization in its relations with the organs of state government and local self-government, and with the leaderships of other parties, organizations, movements, and associations.

The frequency of the municipal party council's meetings are determined by the council itself in accordance with its needs.

Commissions on the basic directions of party work, clubs, and so forth, may by founded at the municipal party council on the basis of the public work principle.

21. The municipal finance-auditing commission conducts meetings when necessary and discusses management and financial issues and the management of party property. It reports to the municipal party conference.

The municipal commission on party ethics controls the observance of the party and the statute by the party organs and organizations, and reviews and resolves issues related to petitions, rejoinders, and inner-party disputes. It reports to the municipal party conference.

V. All-Party Organs

22. The congress is the supreme BCP organ. It convenes every four years, while if necessary the delegates may convene annual sessions. The congressional delegates preserve their prerogatives until the election of delegates to the next congress, unless they have been recalled or replaced by the conference or general meetings that elected them. They may use different forms of organizing their activity.

23. The regular congress is convened by the Supreme Party Council, and the extraordinary congress at the initiative of the Supreme Party Council or no less than one-quarter of the total number of party members. The convocation of the regular congress and the draft of its agenda are announced at least three months ahead of the congress, and in the case of an extraordinary congress one month before the congress.

The Supreme Party Council determines the representation quota for the congressional delegates.

The delegates are proposed by meetings of the primary party organizations and are elected at their meetings or at the municipal conferences (general meetings).

The principle of justly representing the ideological trends must be taken into account while determining the representation quotas and the manner of electing the delegates.

If the Supreme Party Council does not convene an extraordinary congress within the set period of time, the Communists who had requested this may form an organizational committee on convening the congress. The congress is considered as valid and its decisions as legal if the delegates who attend it represent more than one-half of the party members.

The members of the Supreme Party Council, the Central Finance-Auditing Commission, the Central Commission on Party Ethics, and the Parliamentary Club who have not been elected delegates, participate in the congressional work in a consultative capacity.

24. The congress:

a) adopts, amends, and supplements the party program and statute;

b) discusses and adopts the party political line on the basis of the proposals of the party organizations and Communists;

c) elects the Supreme Party Council, Central Finance-Auditing Commission, Central Commission on Party Ethics, and the chief editors of the party's central press organs;

d) discusses the reports of the Supreme Party Council, Central Finance-Auditing Commission, Central Commission on Party Ethics, and the chief editors of the central party press organs and adopts appropriate decisions;

e) discusses and adopts the party budget and payroll.

25. During the period between congressional sessions, the party work is conducted by the Supreme Party Council, which:

a) acts as the collective organ of party leadership. The frequency of its meetings is determined by the council itself in accordance with the needs;

b) coordinates and assists the party organs and organizations in implementing the congress decisions;

c) guides and controls the implementation of the party budget;

d) represents the party in relations with other parties, organizations, movements, and associations;

e) forms permanent and provisional commissions and working groups on the basic issues of party activity;

f) determines the party's election platform and resolves the issues of its preelection and governmental coalitions.

26. The Supreme Party Council elects the Presidium that is composed of a chairman, deputy chairmen, a secretary, and members.

The Presidium organizes the meetings of the Supreme Party Council and the implementation of its decisions. It can resolve current issues of party activity and functions under the control of the Supreme Party Council. The Presidium reports twice every year to the Supreme Party Council.

The secretary of the Supreme Party Council, together with the secretaries of the permanent commissions, ensures the organizational-technical services related to the work of the Supreme Party Council and the Presidium.

27. The Central Finance-Auditing Commission controls the financial, administrative, and economic activity of the party organs, organizations, and offices, and the maintenances of party property. It elects a chairman and deputy chairmen.

The Central Commission on Party Ethics controls the observance of the program and statute by the party organs and members, reviews and resolves issues related to petitions, objections, and inner-party disputes, and elects a chairman and deputy chairmen.

28. The Supreme Party Council, Central Finance-Auditing Commission, and Central Commission on Party Ethics constantly report and periodically inform the Communists and the party organizations about their work through the mass media, and do so also at the request of the Communists and the party organizations.

VI. The Party and the State, and Public Organizations, Movements, and Associations

29. The party is separated from the state. It implements its policy in the National Assembly, the government, the people's councils, the organs of self-management, the trade unions, the public organizations, and the independent associations through the activity of its members who have been legally elected by or admitted to those organs, organizations, and associations.

30. The party members elected as people's deputies form a parliamentary club that implements the party's line and policy in the National Assembly, and works out a collective position on the issues that are being discussed.

31. The members of the parliamentary club have the right to request and obtain any information from the relevant party organs and organizations, to express opinions, form stands, and determine the collective position on all issues that are decided by voting at the National Assembly.

The members of the parliamentary club may participate in the meetings of the Supreme Party Council.

The party organs and organizations may initiate the recall of Communists—people's deputies and advisers—who have not justified their confidence.

32. The Communists, elected in the local organs of state power, may form groups for working out a common position and implementing party policy in the activity of the people's councils.

33. The party supports the independent participation of youth in sociopolitical life; together with the whole of society it invests care in educating the young generation and creating better conditions for youth's life, work, and social fulfillment, and for the practical application of their political and moral qualities and professional abilities.

The party has its youth organization. In its work with the young generation, the party maintains relations also with other youth associations.

VII. Party Press, Scientific and Study Units, and Cooperation with Mass Media

34. The party mass information means are organs of the entire party and its organizations for publicizing party policy and its strategic goals and immediate tasks, expressing a view on important public events and problems, conducting election propaganda and agitation, conducting party discussions and publicizing the decisions and opinions of the party organs and organizations, associations within the party, individual party members, and for developing culture and disseminating knowledge.

The party mass information organs are led in their work by the statute, the program goals of the party, and the decisions of its congresses. They serve as a platform to all opinions within the party.

The party organs of mass information also serve as a platform to all democratic public forces, public figures, journalists, and citizens. At the same time, propaganda and agitation in favor of other parties are prohibited.

35. The central party organs of mass information are created and discontinued according to a decision of the congress—the local media by decision of the municipal meeting, and media of the party associations by decision of the association's relevant organs.

36. The chief editors of the central party organs are elected by the congress, and of the local party organs by the municipal conferences and meetings. The editorial boards are responsible for their activity only to the organ that has elected them.

37. The party publications are based on the principle of self-financing. The congress can subsidize the central publications from the party's centralized financial funds, while the municipal publications may be subsidized by the municipal meeting from the financial funds of the municipal party organization.

38. The party is striving toward democratic cooperation with the press, television, and radio; briefs their representatives on the party policy and activity; and uses the mass media to popularize its goals, positions, and initiatives among the public.

The party is guided in its relations with the mass information media by the principle of glasnost and publicity [publichnost]. The party implements constructive cooperation and regular contacts with the media and supplies them with the necessary information about its policy and activity.

39. The party creates its scientific and study units for conducting scientific research and training cadres.

The scientific and study units are approved by the congress.

VIII. Party Financial Means, Economic Activity, and Property

40. The party works on the principle of self-financing. It collects its means from membership fees, its own economic activity, contributions, and other appropriate legal means.

Members whose income is lower than the minimum monthly wage pay a fee of 0.10 leva per month. All other party members determine independently their membership fee, which, however, cannot be lower than 1 percent of their net monthly income (after taxes and the material expenditures of the individual producers).

One-half of the membership fees that have been collected remain in the primary party organization, 25 percent is contributed to the municipal, and 25 percent to the Supreme Party Council. On the basis of a decision of the general meeting, the primary party organizations may provide additional means for all-party needs, including the conduct of election campaigns.

IX. Payroll Employees in Party Organs

41. The work of the elective party organs is facilitated by a limited number of payroll political and technical employees. Their number, organization, tasks, and leadership are determined by the elective organ. The wages of the payroll employees are determined on the basis of payroll charts approved by the congress.

42. The political employees of the party organs work independently and are responsible only to the elective party organ. Hierarchical subordination of the political employees to various party organs is prohibited.

Attitudes to Factions at BCP Congress Viewed

AU1002164990 Sofia ANTENI in Bulgarian No. 6, 7 Feb 90 pp 8,9

[Yuriy Lazarov article: "Without Screens"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] moved toward its 14th Extraordinary Congress in a somewhat confused manner, and this is natural. Having taken the risk of putting an end to one-person party and state power, it was obliged to endure the reproaches and accusations of being responsible for Bulgaria's critical situation. The liberation of spirits, the long-awaited, and, thank God, real freedom of thought and speech shed the broad light of day on crimes and foul deeds that cannot but cause confusion. [passage omitted]

I do not believe that there are many people who expected a revolution to come out of the 14th Extraordinary BCP Congress. I did not expect this myself. It is not within the powers of any political party (in spite of its good intentions and real efforts) to destroy at a stroke the political cliches and psychological stereotypes inculcated and formed over many years, to dispel the coziness of calm single-party life, and uncompromisingly give free rein to new reformist ideas.... It is impossible to painlessly effect

the transition from "a party of the clenched fist to a party of the extended hand," a hand held out to the opposition outside and within the party itself.

I waited with unconcealed curiosity to see how the congressional delegates would accept the existence of ideological tendencies and platforms (BCP-Democratic Forum, Democratic Socialism, Bulgarian Road to Europe...,) and the Alternative Socialist Association [ASO] faction. (I do not regard these as equal, but group them together by virtue of their desire for true radical changes.) I wanted to see what would happen after the stress had been laid for so many years upon the party's ideological and organizational unity and the monolithic cohesion of the party's ranks, while any appearance of "factionism" or "group action" was wrongly characterized as incompatible with a Marxist-Leninist party. The word faction [fraktsiya] is derived from the Latin "fractio," meaning split. Here it implies breaking with eclectic concepts and categories, with the style of the old era.... However, evidently a split in the attitudes of those who think in a monolithic way also lies ahead. The white badge of the ASO and the speeches of the delegates from other reformist movements evoked widely varying reactions in the congress hall, ranging from total rejection to support. This is understandable because many of the delegates were for the first time encountering here the idea of an internal party opposition, an ideological struggle within the party. Some did not hide the prejudice with which they had come to the congress, but stated that they would leave the congress reassured. Others were implacable, in contrast to Supreme Party Council Chairman Aleksandur Lilov, who regards the existence of factions as "a normal phenomenon in a renewed true Marxist party." A similar view evidently also existed before the congress, because members of the ASO, BCP-Democratic Forum, Democratic Socialism, and Bulgarian Road to Europe were involved in drafting the official documents and also took part in their editing. It is another question whether everyone accepts the final versions of the documents.

One of my hopes for a radical renewal of the party rests precisely in the existence of an internal party opposition and in tolerance toward this opposition. In my opinion, this is a sign of civilized standards, and part of the road toward the change toward which we are all striving. Be this as it may, it would of course be absurd to rely solely on them. However, I was made to feel sick by the aggressive rejection, and the not particularly intelligent interruptions by clapping when intelligent, respected, and sincere individuals were speaking on the platform. Why are we thoughtlessly launching attacks upon our still fragile democracy, why are we destroying it in embryo? I ask whether it is necessary to vilify these people, instead of preserving them, because they are of use to us. [passage omitted]

New Chief Editor Comments on Congress

AU1202201790 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Feb 90 p 1

[Article by Stefan Prodev, newly appointed RABOTNICHESKO DELO editor in chief: "A Congress....Like a Rally"]

[Excerpts] Everything depends on time. Everything depends on its dramatic developments. Time can destroy outdated ideas and give birth to new ones; it can change trends, and unleash passions. Time can wipe out sins and truths and produce new ones. The complicated social processes of which history is made are also the products of time. [passage omitted]

The thoughts I am expressing in this article do not stem from a casual whim. They came to me while I was watching the sessions of the 14th Extraordinary BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Congress, where I could almost physically perceived the painful efforts of the delegates to free themselves and the party from an outdated stagnation. These sessions were totally permeated by the spirit of the contemporary social atmosphere and hence looked more like rallies than like prosaic congress debates. They were not just lively, they were stormy, and each statement showed how new ideas are emerging to new life, while the stagnation of old times is finally yielding to the spirit of modern times. The sessions of the 14th Congress had almost nothing in common with the well-known "circus shows" of the past. There were no outsized presidiums, whose members were dozing off at any moment, nor young pioneers parading with their red ties; no military fanfares, and no useless guests; no carefully checked statements, nor even more carefully checked bodyguards. [passage omitted]

Never before has the Communist Party held such a lively and informal congress, which destroyed but at the same time also confirmed a number of old ideas about society and about the party itself. Never before has the party spoken with such openness and in such a dramatic tone about its own delusions and sins. [passage omitted]

The 14th Extraordinary BCP Congress raised many questions, but I shall dwell only on those that I consider of crucial importance.

The first question is related to the new social conditions under which political life in our country is expected to proceed. The era of one-party monopoly is over. The era of the illegitimate marriage between the party and the state is over. Success more than ever depends on our capacity to conceive and discuss modern, informal, and controversial ideas, on our ability to adopt sensible, practical actions. The tactics of total ideologization and of "cavalry attacks" belongs to the past. No one can be successful as long as he relies on gross pressure or crude force. The party is no longer the only one. Various opposition groups are arising against it and each of its acts shall be subject to public evaluation and opposition. The congressional debates showed that the party has not

yet fully grasped this new situation. Many people still believe that they are unique and irreplaceable. This is a preposterous delusion, which under the conditions of the multiparty system might lead the party to isolation and even disaster. It is high time every Communist realized that the old order has been dismantled, that although still being strong enough we are not all-powerful, that things no longer depend upon one or another leader but on our own behavior. This means that we should adopt a new social and political consciousness, that we should reject adminstrative traditions, and that we should, above all, practice open-minded democracy in all respects. I know that similar statements may evoke disbelief, but times have changed and our chance of being successful is to find a new meaning for all our actions in accordance with the requirements of our epoch. In contrast, we will only continue to boast, make noisy declarations, and lose our positions in the long run. Political pluralism is a fact, and any false pretence of acting on the basis of moral principles and virtues we do not possess may be disastrous. The party should stop playing political games at this stage of our development and should provide evidence of real political actions. This will certainly be confirmed by the post-congress discussions within the party and outside it, as well as at the "roundtable" talks.

The second question that upset the congress and determined its particular importance for the party's future life is the question of its monolithic, ideological unity. The congressional debates revealed that the views of numerous members have irrevocably changed on this subject. Hardly anyone understands this monolithic unity in the old Stalinist sense. The notorious, barrack-room unanimity is over, or about to be rejected in different ways and to different extents. Numerous statements stress that this backward unanimity is outdated and the Communists need freedom today, namely their full personal freedom in evaluating and discussing social problems. They all aspire to be real individuals and not part of the impersonal masses. They yearn for an opportunity to exert influence, to think independently, and to engage in creative political work. It is not accidental if the congress realized that different ideological currents and societies should be allowed to exist, and that the variety of platforms and views, far from weakening it, would only enrich it. The fact that representatives of the Alternative Socialist Association [ASO], of the "Road to Europe" movement, and of the BCP-Democratic Forum, and other ideological formations spoke from the rostrum of the congress is significant. This not a game of pretending fake democracy but the first real victory of democracy within the party, especially considering that part of the new ideological formations are represented in the Supreme Party Council. You see how everything differs from the past, when dogma and rank were the only masters to which we subjected our consiousness.

The ideological pluralism that was manifested at the congress can be described as a really important event. It is a sign that the party is bringing itself up to date, even if the process is slow, and that it is emerging from its primitive political existence, that it is catching up with time. [passage omitted]. Naturally, the radical change is difficult, and in the minds of certain people it is undoubtedly accompanied by doubts, lack of confidence, and emerging conflicts. Numerous people believe that a free exchange of ideas is likely to shake the party's unity and lead it into dangerous "religious" feuds. The orthodox Communists are talking about revisionism and deviation from the iron-strong principles, and even about betrayed ideals. Perhaps, they will even try to halt the progressive development. This should not frighten us, of course. I am sure that life will confirm the positive impact and the real usefulness of pluralism and of such a variety of ideas.

The minority's right to defend its ideas and to wage an open struggle for their implementation is the supreme right of democracy. Those who cannot understand this belong to the past. [passage omitted]

There is still another question directly affecting the work of the congress. It is the question of moral standards. The delegates stormily reacted to any attempt at glossing over shortcomings, or of evading the confession of guilt. Many of them felt embarrassed in facing the audience from the rostrum, or were even ashamed at their their own presence at the congress. Their behavior in the recent past, and even at the congress, placed them in an awkward situation. [passage omitted]

The party has relinquished all elementes of orthodoxy and stagnation. A typical expample in this respect is the renunciation at democratic centralism. [passage omitted]. For the first time in its recent history, the BCP has tried to reject the ossified ideological and organizational methods of the past and to assume a new Marxist image. The old slogans should no longer impede the party's progress. From now on, the BCP will try to become a party of democratic socialism, of freedom, and humanitarianism, of contemporary spiritual and political virtues. This is something more than simple restructuring. This can perhaps be called a rebirth.

The congress closed with the "International," but the thoughts of the delegates throughout the congress were focused on Bulgaria. The congress confirmed that the Communist Party is a truly national party whose loyalty is entirely devoted to the motherland. May those who are denigrating the party be silent on this subject. Because, despite its own worries, the party did not forget the people's sorrows. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the congress was a moving demonstration of the Communists' patriotic feelings, of their close links with the nation. Everyone should be aware of this fact. This is so because our motherland is facing hard social and political trials in the near future, trials likely to unleash dark passions, but no matter how dark they are, they should never obscure the truth. Bulgaria should know that the Communist Party is not only a political force in the country, but its own offspring.

While I was writing these lines, the "Every Sunday" Program on Bulgarian Television showed interviews with some congressional delegates. Nearly all of them spoke with a certain bitterness about the failures and about individual features of the congressional proceedings. I understand them well. Their bitterness was partly justified, but also revealed signs of excessive irritation. Nevertheless, I felt that they were far from totally rejecting the successes achieved at the congress, and even behind their sharp words I could detect some hope. This hope is what counts at the moment. If we preserve that hope, regardless of all doubts, it will certainly mature and produce its awaited fruits, despite the threatening storms.

Party Daily Changes Masthead, Editorial Board

AU1302144290 Sofia BTA in English
1322 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Sofia, February 13 (BTA)—The RABOTNICHESKO DELO daily appeared today without the motto "Workers of the World Unite" above its front-page masthead. Besides, the masthead no longer features the two Orders of Georgi Dimitrov which were awarded to the newspaper in 1952 and 1974.

Mr. Stefan Prodev, who was elected as the daily's new editor-in-chief at the 14th Extraordinary BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Congress ten days ago, writes in an editorial that the renewal does not imply a renunciation of principles and that the socialist idea will remain the "guiding star of the newspaper."

"It must turn from a paper of one large party into a paper of the nation," Mr. Prodev writes.

The paper already comes out as a publication of the BCP rather than as a publication of the party's Central Committee, as was the case over the last 53 years.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO reports that last night Mr. Aleksandur Lilov, chairman of the BCP Supreme Council, presented to the staff the new editorial board with only four holdovers from its previous lineup. Three new deputy editors-in-chief have been appointed. Mr. Dimitur Shumnaliev, a writer and journalist who used to work together with Mr. Prodev in the NARODNA KULTURA weekly, has been appointed first deputy editor-in-chief.

According to a decision of the Presidium of the BCP Supreme Council, the changes in the newspaper's management are motivated by the "resolutions of the 14th Congress and the steadily growing role of RABOTNICHESKO DELO in the ever more complicated political situation in the country."

The first issue of RABOTNICHESKO DELO appeared on March 5, 1927. The newspaper followed in the footsteps of RABOTNIK (1892), SOTSIALIST (1894) and RABOTNICHESKI VESTNIK (1897).

Dimitrov Remarks at 'Open Skies' Conference

AU1402155890 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian
13 Feb 90 pp 1,4

[Nikolay Stefanov report: "Space for Confidence]

[Excerpt] At the next session of the Vienna talks on conventional armed forces, Bulgaria will make a proposal aimed at effecting the total equality of all states in anything related to the guarantees of their security and eliminating the assymetries in the armed forces deployed in all regions, including southeast Europe. This is what Boyko Dimitrov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, said at the "Open Skies" Conference in Ottawa.

Minister Dimitrov based this position on the fact that the Balkan peninsula is a region with difficult past, and on the necessity to establish a balance of weapons and armed forces in the Balkans. As far as the Bulgarian position on the specific topic of the conference of the 16 NATO and seven Warsaw Pact foreign ministers is concerned, namely, to open the space of the participating countries for unarmed inspection flights of military aircraft, Minister Dimitrov said the following:

—The inspections must be conducted by a joint formation of military aircraft;

—The information that will be collected must be available to all;

—The expenditures for the necessary equipment must be divided fairly;

—It must be possible for other European countries to join the eventual agreement.

The Bulgarian minister supported the position of his colleague, Eduard Shevardnadze, on maintaining total openness [otkritost]. [passage omitted]

Terms Talks 'Highly Constructive'

AU1502080690 Sofia BTA in English
2242 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Ottawa, February 14 (Spec. corr)—The conference in Ottawa "Open Sky" was highly constructive and aimed at early results, taking into account the national interests, Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Minister Boyko Dimitrov told Bulgarian journalists. He stressed that the democratic changes in Eastern Europe had a greatly favourable influence on the political atmosphere of the meeting in the capital of Canada. There is a greater readiness of the two military political unions for constructive agreements, and a mutual wish was expressed that the foreign affairs ministers contacts will become more frequent and regular. There was an agreement, as early as this year, to hold a top- level European meeting and discuss all aspects of security and cooperation, Mr Boyko Dimitrov said.

The bilateral talks of the Bulgarian foreign affairs minister passed within the context of improving East-West

relations. He met with his counterparts of Portugal, Holland and Greece. There is a common desire to develop further cooperation with Bulgaria under the changing political conditions inside the country and to render support for expansion of Bulgaria's relations with the EEC.

Mr Boyko Dimitrov told Bulgarian journalists that at his meeting with Mr Andonios Samaras, foreign affairs minister of Greece, basic attention was rendered to policy in the Balkans and the two countries started from the assessment that their relations have a stabilizing importance in the region. In this relation they exchanged opinions about the impact of certain factors, which have lately complicated relations in the Balkans. The ministers confirmed their readiness to continue contacts between the two states related to negotiations on the conventional weapons, so as the existing asymmetries in the Balkans militarization will be overcome.

Government Greets Mandela's Release

AU1402145290 Sofia BTA in English
1421 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Sofia, February 14 (BTA)—"The Bulgarian people received with profound satisfaction the news about the release of the universally acknowledged leader of the African National Congress, the champion of civil rights and social justice, the Dimitrov Prize winner Nelson Mandela," says a declaration of the Bulgarian Government which has been released for publication here.

"Bulgaria sides with the just cause of the South African people and will persevere in actively supporting the struggle for the complete elimination of the repudiated apartheid system. The Bulgarian public regards the release of Nelson Mandela as a step along the road to building a non-racial society in South Africa and part of the success of the long-standing struggle of all anti-racist and democratic forces and movements in that country which has led to some positive changes in the republic of South Africa," the declaration reads.

The Government of Bulgaria expresses the hope that the processes of democratic changes in South Africa will keep unfolding for the realization of the lofty human ideals and for building a united, non-racial and democratic Republic of South Africa, a cause to which Nelson Mandela has devoted his life and struggle.

Envoy Gives EC Memorandum on Economic Policy

AU1202215790 Sofia BTA in English
2117 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Brussels, February 12 (BTA Correspondent)—Mr Atanas Ginev, Bulgaria's ambassador in Brussels, handed Mr Frans Andriessen, vice president of the Commission of the European Communities, a memorandum of the Bulgarian Government on the economic policy and the needs of international aid for Bulgaria.

Mr Frans Andriessen pointed out that a decision on specific aid to Bulgaria will be taken in the coming months and not later than in June when the foreign ministers of the 24 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development will held another meeting.

The Commission of the European Communities will take a positive view of a Bulgarian Government's application for the granting of loans to import farming machinery in Bulgaria and to help the training and relocation of industrial workers to agriculture, the service sector and small businesses.

"We are prepared to consider the opportunity to establish occupational training centres for manpower relocation in Bulgaria within the framework of the European occupational training foundation," Mr Andriessen said.

The sides discussed the progress of the negotiations on a trade and economic cooperation agreement between Bulgaria and the Common Market. These negotiations will be resumed in the nearest future. Mr Frans Andriessen stressed that the E.C. Commission is prepared to negotiate agreement terms which have already been granted to other East European countries.

"We are also prepared to consider a Bulgarian Government's proposal for Bulgaria's association to the European Communities," Mr Frans Andriessen pointed out. "An agreement to this effect would be much more comprehensive than a simple cooperation agreement."

He said that the Commission of the European Communities does not at all intend to ideologize its views on what government is ruling Bulgaria and on which party, or parties have formed it.

"As far as we are concerned, any government formed after free and democratic elections in Bulgaria will be legitimate," he emphaiszed.

Mitsotakis Says 'Greece Will Be Ally'

AU1002164390 Sofia BTA in English
1606 GMT 10 Feb 90

["Greece Will Be Bridge for Bulgaria Towards United Europe"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 10 (BTA)—Greece will be an ally, I would say even a bridge for Bulgaria along the way towards a united Europe, said Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis, leader of the Greek New Democracy Party at a press conference after his brief visit to this country at the invitation of the leadership of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS). Mr. Angel Dimitrov, secretary of the BZNS, participated in the press conference.

Mr. Mitsotakis expressed the conviction that the development of Bulgaro-Greek relations will continue to have a positive impact on the climate in the Balkans and in Europe and "will help Bulgaria's drawing closer to the EEC." He said that Bulgarians and Greeks "have chosen forever the road to friendship after a long period of hostility."

Asked about his prognoses on the forthcoming general elections in Greece, the leader of New Democracy expressed hopes that his party will be able to give the country a strong and independent government. He also stressed that friendship and cooperation with Bulgaria is Greece's national policy, which is supported by all parties.

During Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis' talks in Sofia the situation in the Balkans was discussed. There was a unanimous assessment that cooperation and good-neighbourliness in the region should develop on the basis of observing the frontiers and sovereignty of each country and following the principles and regulations of international law.

Today we have more problems in the Balkans than we used to have 10 years ago. This is yet another incentive for the development of cooperation and good-neighbourliness in the region, said the leader of the Greek Conservatives. Answering a question on whether Bulgarian and Greek relations with neighbourly Turkey were broached, Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis said that "relations between the Balkan states are considered while discussing the situation in the Balkans."

Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis shared his impressions that Bulgaria "is going along a rightly chosen way to democracy" which will contribute to a more dynamic development of relations between Sofia and Athens.

I am leaving with the best of impressions. It is good that the vital changes in Bulgaria are taking place in a calm climate and in the spirit of national concord and stability, Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis said.

Meets Mladenov, Lukanov

AU1002185590 Sofia BTA in English
1709 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Sofia, February 10 (BTA)—Mr. Petur Mladenov, State Council president, received today Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis, leader of the Greek New Democracy Party, who paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS).

Special attention during the talk was paid to the further development of Bulgaro-Greek relations. A common conviction was expressed that the dynamic upsurge of Bulgaro-Greek friendship and cooperation will continue to play the role of a significant stabilizing factor in the Balkans.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis expressed Bulgaria's and Greece's sincere interest in the friendship and good-neighbourliness in the Balkans, in the further development of the common European process. Both interlocutors think that the respect for the social and political choice of each people, observation of the sovereignty and frontiers of each state are important prerequisites for strengthening the positive trends in the Balkans and in Europe.

The Bulgarian head of state informed the guest about the development of the processes of democracy in this country, about the preparation of free and democratic elections in May, and expressed the conviction that the political processes in Bulgaria will develop in a constructive spirit, aimed at observing the will and guaranteeing the interests of the Bulgarian people. Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis welcomed the democratic processes in Bulgaria and stressed their favourable influence on bilateral relations, on the political situation in the Balkans and in Europe.

XXX

Mr. Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis.

During their talk they discussed all aspects of Bulgaro-Greek relations and the prospects for their further development, for which democratization in Bulgaria is an important factor. Mr. Andrey Lukanov highly assessed Greece's support for the development of relations between Bulgaria and the EEC.

Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis met with Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly. The Greek political official talked with Mr. Angel Dimitrov, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, on the development of cooperation between the two parties, an important factor for bilateral relations.

At a meeting of Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis with a delegation of the Union of the Democratic Forces (SDS), headed by the chairman of the Coordinating Council of the SDS Mr. Zhelyu Zhelev, the Greek guest was briefed about the democratic processes in Bulgaria. They discussed the prospects for development of cooperation between New Democracy and the SDS in the interest of the two people.

Foreign Minister Comments on Ottawa Talks

Troop Agreement of 'Great Importance'

LD1402130490 Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Ottawa Feb 14 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier has said that the reached agreement on U.S. and Soviet troops cuts in Europe is of great importance for Czechoslovakia as it definitively means that the question of Soviet troops withdrawal from Czechoslovakia cannot be linked with the Vienna talks.

In an interview for CTK and Czechoslovak radio at the close of the "Open Skies" conference of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers in Ottawa, Jiri Dienstbier stressed that the ceiling of foreign troops is now so low that no contingent of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia would go in its limits.

The minister voiced the opinion that the forthcoming visit of Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel to Canada and the USA will be a climax to the proccss of restoring Czechoslovakia's relations on a normal basis. Only after all these visits and agreements, a commission of experts will have to go into session to prepare as soon as possible the necessary documents.

Asked about his bilateral talks in Ottawa, Jiri Dienstbier said that he conducted talks practically with all the present ministers. All these meetings were frank and in his opinion, all show great interest in Czechoslovakia and cooperation with the country.

The minister discussed with his counterparts the removal of visa duties, the exchange of students, stays of Czechoslovak managers and top technicians abroad, the possibilities of signing various agreements and other topics.

Effects on Soviet Troop Withdrawal

LD1402154690 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] [Announcer] As we have already reported, the 'Open Skies' conference of foreign ministers from the Warsaw Pact and NATO has ended in Ottawa. At the end of the conference, Jozef Knizat, our correspondent in Ottawa, asked Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier for the following interview:

[Begin Knizat recording in Slovak; very poor reception] Mr. Minister, much has been said about the importance of the Ottawa conference...[end recording]

[Announcer] You can hear that the quality of telephone lines from Ottawa is very bad indeed, thus I will read you the transcript of the interview:

In reply to our correspondent's first question to assess the importance of the Ottawa deliberations and to compare them with the Vienna talks on conventions disarmament in Europe, Minister Dienstbier said:

Concerning the conventional disarmament in Europe, an agreement has just been reached that the ceiling of both Soviet and U.S. troops in Europe will be 195,000 soldiers on both sides and 30,000 U.S. soldiers in other parts of Europe. I think that this is a very important result, above all for us in Czechoslovakia since this means quite definitively that the question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia is not linked with the Vienna talks, because the ceiling of those foreign troops is so low that no contingent of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia will be included in its limits.

The next question concerned the reunification of Germany. Jiri Dienstbier said in this connection:

An agreement has also been reached here: A system two plus four will be set up—both German states will be holding talks and at the same time all four victorious powers will be holding talks—so that this entire process is under control, so that it is not only spontaneous but also based on cooperation and agreements.

Then Jozef Knizat asked Jiri Dienstbier to assess the number of bilateral talks with ministers from Warsaw Pact member states and from Atlantic Alliance states in Ottawa. Here is his answer:

I have talked to practically all ministers present here, with some of them for a longer time, at special meetings, with some at dinner, and in the past with some—for example with French Minister Dumas last Saturday in Paris—and I will talk to Mr. Baker in Washington next week. All those talks have been quite open and I think that all indicate the great interest in Czechoslovakia, a great interest in cooperation. I have discussed with all the ministers subjects including the gradual removal of visa duties, exchanges of students, training of our managers and top technicians, and also the signing of various agreements. Our problem is above all in the fact that we have not got as yet legislation ready for many forms of cooperation. Legal changes have not been made yet in foreign trade, for example. In fact, the monopoly of the foreign trade is still legally valid. Agreements with all on the support and protection of investments will be drafted; I could list a whole number of things because we are making a start everywhere and we do not have the relevant instruments, both in the internal legislation and in contractual relations. And I think that this will be the main task for the next months: to put all these things in order so that we can indeed start cooperating on an entirely new basis.

In the last question, our correspondent asked Minister Dienstbier whether the forthcoming visit of President Havel to the United States and Canada was discussed in his bilateral talks with Ministers Baker and Clark. The Czechoslovak foreign minister replied:

Naturally, we have also discussed this, but I believe that the president's visit here in Canada and in the United States will be a kind of a culmination, a culmination of the process of renewal of our relations on a normal basis. Only then, after all those visits and agreements, a commission of experts will be set up to prepare as soon as possible the necessary documents. We are immediately creating bilateral instruments so as not to be drowned in commissions; and we have agreed with both the British and French foreign ministers that someone in our ministres will be directly responsible for the cooperation of our bilateral relations and for the preparation of the necessary agreements.

Experts Open Troop Withdrawal Talks in Prague

LD1402185990 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Talks opened in Prague today among the Czechoslovak-Soviet military-technical experts dealing with the problems of the Soviet troop withdrawal from Czechoslovak territory.

The experts will discuss the questions of facilities' takeover and the timetable for loading the equipment and withdrawing the troops. The group's talks will be continued.

A second working group, which will deal with the text of the agreement on the troop withdrawal, and with legal questions connected with their stay and departure, will open talks on Thursday.

Troop Withdrawal Requires 'Mutual Understanding'

AU1402134190 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Feb 90 p 5

[Stefan Jaska commentary: "Let Us Not Add Fuel to Fire"]

[Text] The issue surrounding the Soviet troops' presence in our country and, in particular, their withdrawal is very complicated. This has arisen, it is true, through no fault of ours. The Soviet Government, which condemned the intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and apologized to us, has also officially made its views known on this subject.

Every sensible person knows that the Soviet Union has become one of the most important initiators of the disarmament process in recent years and that it has even proposed withdrawing all troops from foreign territories. In this spirit it has resolved to withdraw its units from Czechoslovakia. Therefore, it seems to me that there is no reason to organize demonstrations against Soviet soldiers at a time when negotiations on their departure are taking place. I do not know if our government sees, or does not want to see, the societal danger in the atmosphere being whipped up in connection with this.

I do not agree with a military solution to political problems, such as the entry of armies into Czechoslovakia in 1968. Similarly, however, I cannot agree with some people's suppositions that since the troops' arrival in our country took only one night they should leave in such a short time! Do we realize that thousands of soldiers and officers have their families and children here and that in their homeland they have nowhere to live? I know we cannot do anything about this. However, I am sure that the Soviet soldiers themselves and their families also cannot do anything about this and that they would be very glad to be at home with their friends.

I know that the Soviet troop presence is a costly matter and that their withdrawal would mean the vacating of apartments, of which there is a shortage in our country, and so on. But let us think about it seriously and in an unbiased manner. Let us not create a malicious atmosphere, an atmosphere of enmity between people and nations. We want to establish a new, democratic, and humane society. We have to resolve many problems and for all of this we need common sense, mutual understanding, and responsibility.

Moscow Talks To Concentrate on Troop Withdrawal

LD1402173390 Prague CTK in English 1501 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Moscow Feb 14 (CTK correspondent)—The talks between Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel and Soviet supreme representative Mikhail Gorbachev will concentrate mainly on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov told newsmen here Wednesday on Vaclav Havel's upcoming visit to Moscow due on February 26.

Gennadiy Gerasimov further said that the two sides are expected to exchange views on the further development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations with regard to the changes in both countries.

The Soviet spokesman confirmed that in this connection Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a personal message to Vaclav Havel.

The Soviet Union hopes that the two sides wil reach mutually acceptable agreements on the conditions and deadline of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia, Gennadiy Gerasimov said, adding that this would make it possible to solve also other complicated military-technological and social problems.

Soviet Troops 'Responsible' for Ecological Damage

AU1402133790 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 9 Feb 90 pp 1,7

[Josef Tucek report: "Common Sense Is Not Product of Administrative Procedures; Soviet Troops Maintain At Least 200 Dumps"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Bedrich Moldan, minister of environment of the Czech Socialist Republic, met with representatives of district national committees in charge of the environment yesterday. [passage omitted]

The participants in the meeting were told that Soviet military units, which are stationed at approximately 60 different localities in Bohemia and Moravia, are frequently responsible for significant ecological damage. They have set up here, for instance, 200 disposal dumps, many of which contain toxic waste. The Czech Socialist Republic Government will demand compensation for at least some of this damage. National committees should therefore express the extent of this damage in figures, not in order to scandalize Soviet units and to complicate the talks on their withdrawal, but to learn the actual state of affairs. It is necessary to act decently, yet consistently.

Dubcek Compares Current Outlook With 1968

PM1402133390 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Feb 90 p 2

[Report on 6 February interview with Czechoslovak Parliament Speaker Alexander Dubcek by Fredrik Braconier: "Old Man Who Was Proved Right Too Late"]

[Excerpts] When Mikhail Gorbachev addressed the Central Committee in Moscow last Monday [5 February] he said that "our ideal is a humane and democratic socialism." For one man in Europe these words were particularly welcome. Alexander Dubcek has become synonymous with the concept of "socialism with a human face" —the main slogan of the Prague Spring.

The following day Alexander Dubcek told SVENSKA DAGBLADET: "What Gorbachev is saying is what we were expressing in 1968. Our road was the right one. I am personally very happy."

Alexander Dubcek received me in the speaker's office at the Federal Parliament in Prague. It is the same room he was forced to leave in October 1969 as he was gradually deprived of all his positions in Czechoslovak society. For two decades he was a nonperson who was only referred to in mocking or condemnatory terms by men who had successfully adapted themselves to the realities that prevailed after the August 1968 invasion. [passage omitted]

Alexander Dubcek, however, does not look very different from the way he looked during the Prague Spring. His ideals also seem generally unchanged. "We want an efficient economy, but at the same time the maximum social security" is Dubcek's definition of humane socialism in 1990.

Alexander Dubcek has no worries about a repeat of the 1968 catastrophe. "People in the Soviet Union have a different foreign policy today. The situation has changed considerably to the benefit of progressive forces," he said, choosing words which reflect the many years in the fifties and sixties when Dubcek was carving out a career for himself in the Slovak Communist Party.

He is also careful to want to safeguard continued relations with the Soviet Union. While he wants Czechoslovakia to become a member of the EC in the future, he is also striving for cooperation with the Soviet Union on an equal footing. Cooperation is also in the best interests of the West. What is important is to ensure that the policy of reform continues and that Brezhnev's "neo-Stalinism" does not return.

While Alexander Dubcek, like most other people, sees the foreign policy situation as radically different from that during the Prague Spring, he takes a more gloomy view of the economic situation: "The situation in the economy is much more difficult than it was in 1968. Czechoslovakia's backwardness in relation to the rest of Europe is greater today." [passage omitted]

Cosmonaut Picked To Head Friendship Society

AU1302161690 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Feb 90 p 3

["ZA"-signed report: "V. Remek at Head of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society"]

[Text] Prague— The Provisional Coordinating Council of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society [SCSP] Central Committee, which met in Prague on 8 February, elected cosmonaut Vladimir Remek, hero of the CSSR and the USSR, as its chairman. It also discussed preparations for the SCSP Extraordinary Congress, which will be held on 21 April.

In conjunction with the current pre-congress discussion, the Coordinating Council voiced appreciation for the efforts of SCSP branches and members for contributing to the development of democracy and humanism in our society and to the creation of a common European home. At the same time it expressed concern at some expressions of uncivilized conduct, of which memorials to Soviet soldiers who fell during World War II as well as monuments of V. I. Lenin have become a target.

The Council supports the legitimate demands of the public and the Czechoslovak Government for the withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed in Czechoslovakia. It rejects, however, the offensive and undignified expressions of some individuals and groups which violate the demand for mutual respect and understanding in dealing with international issues, and which also run counter to the cultural and humanitarian traditions of our nations.

Adamec Receives Soviet Ambassador Lomakin

AU1302155390 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Feb 90 p 3

["ZA"-signed report: "USSR Ambassador Received by L. Adamec"]

[Text] Prague— Ladislav Adamec, chairman of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ], received Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the CSSR, on 8 Feb. In a cordial conversation they exchanged information on current problems of political life in the two countries and on the activity and tasks of the CPCZ and the CPSU. They also discussed some aspects of the further development of mutual cooperation.

The Soviet representative briefed the CPCZ chairman on the course and conclusions of the latest CPSU Central Committee session.

Resumption of Diplomatic Ties With Israel Viewed

AU1402162990 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 10 Feb 90 p 5

[Milan Vodicka commentary: "CSSR-Israel: What Does This Mean?"]

[Text] What does this mean for the Jews?, asks the old saying. After yesterday's resumption of Czechoslovak-Israeli diplomatic relations we can slightly modify this question and apply it to ourselves. The Arabs are likewise asking what this means for them.

What has Israel acquired? After Hungary, Czechoslovakia is the second East European state to resume relations with them again, relations that were so dramatically and senselessly cut off in 1967. The diplomatic express—to date, traveling at a slow speed—is obviously increasing its acceleration. The renewal of diplomatic ties with Poland, Bulgaria, and mainly with the Soviet Union is now only a question of time. Israel has definitely broken through the blockade set up around it by the former East bloc after the Six-Day War and thus Jerusalem is acquiring an ever freer hand for its maneuvers in the Middle East dispute. It no longer has to reckon in advance with East Europe's unreserved support for Arab countries in everything, even in unwarranted instances. As far as we are concerned, another important episode belongs to the past. Czechoslovakia, until recently one of the attendant suppliers of arms to Syria and Libya, is gradually ending these "special exports."

On the positive side, ensuing from the resumption of ties with Israel, will be the moral and economic aspect (not without significance for Israel itself). We have finally managed to admit our mistake (Minister Dienstbier called it nonsense) which we made 23 years ago. After hesitating for a long time—the subsequent pace, however, was like lightening—we ended the abnormal situation in relations with a state which we helped to bring into the world. The absence of normality was manifested by the fact that, prior to rare visits to a country where many people still speak Czech and Slovak, we had to apply for a visa through the Israeli Embassy in Stockholm.

Vindicated in our own eyes and in the eyes of the world, our diplomacy can now once again enter the Middle East and as a self-reliant partner can begin to struggle for its long lost position. Moreover, Israel can, and the minister promised this, help us economically. The establishment of a commission mapping out suitable routes for cooperation is just around the corner.

The balance for the Arabs is ostensibly less optimistic, since, in the CSSR's case, this documents the disintegration of the handful of dyed-in-the-wool supporters of the "at any price" policy. However, this does not mean that we have gone from one camp to the other. Now our diplomacy must effectively acknowledge serious responsibility for development in the Middle East where it left deep tracks following its participation in two UN commissions in 1947 and 1948. Some Arab countries have expressed alarm (but not, for instance, the Palestinians); however, if they are not bothered only by the loss of unjust unilateral advantages, which we practically imposed upon them, then their doubts should be dispelled by steps such as Havel's invitation to 'Arafat to visit Prague.

Hromadka Supports Transit Point for Soviet Jews

LD1402190390 Prague CTK in English 1646 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Prague/Tel Aviv Feb 14 (CTK)—The Israeli daily HAARETZ wrote today that Czechoslovakia will help open the third route for withdrawal of Jews from the Soviet Union.

It referred to Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Hromadka's promise given to Israeli Minister of Religious Affairs Zvulun Hammer concerning the help in opening a transit station in Prague for Soviet emigrants heading to Israel.

It would be the third route for Soviet Jews who have travelled via Bucharest and Budapest so far, the paper wrote.

Josef Hromadka told CTK here today that he sees no reason why Soviet Jews should not be enabled to wait in Prague for several hours for a plane to Tel Aviv when tens of thousands of Soviet soldiers have been deployed in Czechoslovakia for more than 20 years.

The Soviet Jews should be enabled to have transit in Czechoslovakia, not a longer stay, the Czechoslovak deputy premier said, emphasizing that their destination must be only Israel. Introduction of a new regular flight

from Prague to Tel Aviv is a necessary prerequiste for establishing the transit station in Prague.

Representatives of Czechoslovak airlines have told CTK that the Prague-Tel Aviv flight could start as from summer 1990. There would be most probably two flights a week, one by Czechoslovak airlines and one by the Israeli El Al air company.

Government Session Debates Variety of Topics

LD1402210890 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] [Announcer] The federal government was in session in Prague today. It gave the greatest attention to the draft law on ending the election period of deputies to legislative bodies and the election law. According to the original plan, a press conference should have started at 1700, but at that time the discussion in the government had not ended. Vladimira Pavlickova, however, stayed in the group of journalists who steadfastly besieged the conference room to the end, so what did the government decide?

[Pavlickova] Possibly only one thing, the draft election law was approved by the government. The activity of the Federal Assembly should end on 30 June this year. At the same time, the government also proposed that the People's Chamber should be reduced by 50 members to 150. As far as the Chamber of Nations is concerned this should be decided by the highest national legislative bodies, the Czech and Slovak national councils.

The opening information was very brief and clear, however the press conference was 40 minutes late and so we were naturally interested in what the government was discussing:

[begin recording] [unidentified voice in Slovak] On the agenda of the government were other points as well as these draft laws, and the meeting lasted longer because of discussion on all these points. As far as laws are concerned there was s minimal number of them, and their part in causing me to be late is minimal. [end recording]

[announcer] So the government session was prolonged either because of some insignificant detail or because of something which so far remains a government secret. Did you have time to ask any other questions?

[Pavlickova] Naturally, I did have time to put questions which will undoubtedly interest our viewers following yesterday's appointment of new ministers. The first question was: What were the reasons given by Ministers Pinc and Vodrazka in their resignation?

[begin recording] [unidentified voice] Both these ministers gave their resignation to the president of the Republic so I think this question should be addressed to the chancellery of the president of the republic, and I think it would be appropriate to ask the ministers concerned themselves.

[Pavlickova] What will be the work of the new minister appointed yesterday, that is Minister Vladimir Prikazsky?

[Unidentified voice] He will take over the agenda which was earlier undertaken by Minister Kusy, and the whole area of the media will also be within his competence.

[Pavlickova] In this connection I have one more question. It is said that today the government should discuss and approve a special regime for Czechoslovak television and Czechoslovak radio. If this is so what can we expect this special regime to be?

[Unidentified voice] I do not know where you get this information from. I know nothing about it. [end recording]

[Announcer] This is really very strange because today at the Kavci Hory studios there was a stormy discussion which I have not seen since the first week following 17 November. Under discussion was the issue that the government is to adopt measures, as you say a special regime, which should contribute to a speedy radical reduction in the numbers of employees in television. Perhaps it was one of those notorious panic reports which Mr President was criticial of at the press conference yesterday. And the final question, what about the arms law?

[Pavlickova] I will try to be as exact as possible on this. The new wording should be something like this: An arms permit can be held by persons over 18 years of age if they give a guarantee that the weapon will not be misused and that the holding of a weapon does not conflict with public interest. The definition of public interest is taken from the original wording of the law, but the question still remains, what are we to understand by public interest.

Favors Election Law Bill

LD1402213290 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] The federal government held a session this afternoon. The beginning of a news conference was delayed; therefore, we have been given only the basic information. The most important thing is that Jan Carnogursky, first deputy premier of the federal government, has said that the government has assumed a consenting attitude to the election law bill. As we have discovered from available information, the federal government is expected to approve it by the end of February.

The election law is a result of talks between political parties and movements at a roundtable discussion.

Proportional representation, not the majority system, is to be applied in the law. Only in this way can small political parties be given an opportunity. This is in accordance with the ratio of powers in the current political situation. The authors of the draft, however,

tried to marry the advantages of proportional representation with those of the majority system. Big constituencies are to be created in which important people should be candidates. Every constituency will represent over 900,000 electors. [words indistinct] the most important thing is what the ballot will look like. According to what we have discovered, in June we shall elect deputies to the Federal Assembly and national parliaments. Every elector will be given a number of ballot papers; there should be six to eight parties and approximately 20 names on each. The elector will first choose a party, and on the ballot paper he can choose between its candidates. The candidates will be on the ballot paper in a certain order, and he will have the right to change this order. A candidate without party membership can also be on a ballot paper.

We should be given the ballot papers by election activists three days before the elections. It is expected that elected deputies will be released from work for their activity, and will be paid for it. The party which proposes them will not have the right of recourse after election, but their activity will not remain uncontrolled and this control should be greater than what we have had in the past. The media should play an important part in it.

The government also showed a consenting attitude on other proposals—for example, on the reduction in the number of deputies in the people's Chamber from 200 to 150.

Press Conference Reviews Session

LD1402223290 Prague CTK in English 2151 GMT 14 Feb 90

["Press Conference Is Given After Government Session"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Feb 14 (CTK)—According to the opinion of the Czechoslovak Government the constitutional law of the Federal Assembly should change only the number and the vow of the deputies of the House of the People while the same issue concerning the Czech and Slovak National Council should be solved by a constitutional law of the Czech or Slovak National Councils, Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Jan Carnogursky told journalists at a press conference here today.

Dealing with the resignation of two government members—Ladislav Vodrazka and Frantisk Pinc—the first deputy premier said that this issue was not on the agenda of the government session. Three new government members have been chosen with regard to their professional abilities. Political party affiliation was not significant, he pointed out.

The election bill will be discussed by the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly most probably already on February 27. The term of the elections to the legislative bodies will be declared by the Presidium of the Assembly at least 90 days before their holding, Jan Carnogursky said.

Government Spokesman Zbynek Fiala announced that newly appointed Minister Vladimir Prikazky will be in charge of the Federal Office for Press and Information and the whole sphere of mass media.

Statement Released on Management Selection

LD1402192390 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Czech Government statement on changes in directors and management workers in economic sphere, delivered by the premier's spokesman (Ales Leaderer)]

[Text] The development hitherto of our economy shows the long-term signs of the command method of management and the stagnation which follows from it. One of the characteristics of the system was the method of selection of management workers which enabled incompetent people closely linked with the ruling political power to reach responsible economic positions. A fundamental change in this direction was not brought about by the election of directors of state enterprises which took place in the past two years.

The extensive sociopolitical changes in our society which took place during the last three months give rise to a vital need for changes in the economy, including the replacement of a number of management workers. The aim of these changes is to arrive at a state of affairs where experts capable of extricating the economy from its long-term crisis, and securing its desired prosperity by implementing the principles of the market mechanism, are in top management posts.

However, when this is done without restraint, it sometimes occurs in a subjective and not quite democratic way. Management workers who in the past period management and organizational capabilities and a high level of professionalism, who were not morally compromised, and who fully meet the requirements of the day, are being recalled. With regard to the needs of the development of the national economy, we cannot allow such things to happen, for the consequences contradict management structures and threaten the smooth running of the economy.

The criterion for the evaluation of the quality of management workers must be their productivity, professionalism, achievements, and moral qualities, and above all the ability to manage the work collective. It is vital for such people to be trusted, regardless of their political views and party membership.

This is why the government appeals to all founders of state enterprises as well as work collectives to ensure that the vital change in the management structure and organs of self-management take place within the law. We should make use of all the possibilities given, in particular by law number 88/1988: Collection on the State Enterprises. It is necessary for founders of state enterprises and organizations, in cases where they have a decisive share in the results of the economy, and where the

situation is most critical, to immediately ask the existing councils of work collectives to call an assembly, or an assembly of delegates. This request must be complied with. Assemblies called in such a way may then make use of their legal rights and elect in a democratic way new work collective councils and decide on changes of managers of state enterprises.

For this reason the government of the Czech Socialist Republic has instructed its members, heads of other central organs of the Czech Socialist Republic, the councils of regional national committees, and the council of the national committee of the capital Prague to act in accord with this statement and the valid legal regulations, in particular the law on the state enterprises, when changing management workers. This procedure must also be implemented in national committees at lower levels if they are founders of state enterprises. At the same time the government of the Czech Socialist Republic recommends that a similar approach be implemented in the cooperatives.

By making use of their rights, however, workers can ask the present councils of work collectives to summon the relevant assembly. The councils are duty bound to fulfill this request if it is supported by at least one third of the work collective. When selecting candidates for the post of director, depending on the actual situation, the founders should make use of selection on a competitive basis or reach a roundtable agreement with the participation of a representative of the founder, the economic management, the organs of self-management, newly elected trade union organs, and legitimate citizens' initiatives. In doing this it is vital that all talks are held in a democratic manner.

As far as cooperative organizations are concerned, it is up to the cooperative members themselves to ensure that the changes being made are realized by making use of all forms of cooperative democracy and in the manner set out in the laws governing Czechoslovak cooperatives.

The government emphasizes that solutions which will ensure the smooth running of the economy must be found even if this means compromise. The categorical realization of individual interest can be more detrimental than beneficial to our joint cause. The government of the Czech Socialist Republic is of the opinion that in the interest of renewing and securing stability of the development of the economy, it is appropriate to complete any changes in the management structures and organs of self-management of enterprises and organizations by the end of March this year. This applies to enterprises and organizations in which organizational changes are not taking place—that is, when not selecting internal structural units to be independent enterprises.

Havel, UK Officials Discuss Current Developments

LD1302174390 Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Prague Feb 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel received here today British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Trade and Industry John Redwood and chairman of the the British section of the Interparliamentary Union Michael Marshall.

They discussed current political developments in Czechoslovakia and the aid British experts could provide to Czechoslovakia in the economy, management and political systems.

John Redwood expressed interest in sending British observers to the forthcoming general elections in Czechoslovakia. Vaclav Havel welcomed this offer.

UK Offers Help With Free Market Economy

LD1302234490 Prague CTK in English 2147 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Prague Feb 13 (CTK)—The British Government, firms and the people will gladly help Czechoslovakia on its path towards freedom and democracy and in introducing free market economy. British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Trade and Industry John Redwood said here today.

At a press conference at the close of his two-day visit here, Mr Redwood said he was interested during his talks with Czechoslovak officials mainly in the main targets of the Czechoslovak economy and bills being prepared in this sphere.

He said great scope existed for increasing the volume of Czechoslovak-British trade. Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, who invited Mr Redwood to Czechoslovakia added that the volume of bilateral trade had increased last year and Britain now ranked fourth among Czechoslovakia's trading partners in the West. He said efforts are being made to improve cooperation in engineering, electrical engineering and telecommunications.

Mr Redwood was accompanied by a group of British businessmen who discussed here possibilities of cooperation in the building industry, in environmental protection and in the production of light trucks.

Joint Venture Opens Business School in Prague

AU1402172390 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Feb 90 p 4

["mhr"-signed report: "School for Managers"]

[Excerpts] Prague (from our correspondent)— A new school for the training of Czechoslovak managers was founded in our capital on 12 February. It is called European Business School Prague and is a joint venture

of the Institute of Management, the Pragounion joint stock company, and the European Business School GMBH [limited liability company], a private school for managers based in the FRG.

The school will concentrate chiefly on the training of Czechoslovak managerial staff, yet it will also provide a consultancy service and organize short-term courses for West European executives interested in the conduct of business in Czechoslovakia. [passage omitted]

Classes will be organized so that senior executives do not have to interrupt the execution of their duties for long. Knowledge of German is an essential prerequisite for attending the school. Courses are expected to start in August when the first two classes with approximately 25 students will be opened. The tuition fee will be approximately 20,000 korunas and 4,000 German marks.

In addition to the FRG, the European Business School GMBH operates its own schools in Paris, London, and Parma. [passage omitted] The good reputation of this private school for managers is borne out by the fact that last year's crop of 103 graduates was offered as many as 850 jobs, most of them in world-known companies such as IBM, Siemens, Mercedes, etc.

Dubcek, Ministry Comment on Mandela Release

LD1302223390 Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Prague Feb 13 (CTK)—Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alexander Dubcek sent a telegram to Nelson Mandela in which he said that he welcomed with great pleasure the message on his release from prison.

He wrote that he admired Mandela's moral and physical strength with which he managed to survive almost 30 years in prison and greeted him as a great fighter for freedom and justice and a better life not only of his nation but also of all mankind.

Finally, he wished him much strength in order to be able to continue his work as a free man.

The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry said in its [words indistinct] the legalization of democratic organizations in South Africa and the release of Nelson Mandela, and he believes that these steps will create prerequisites for opening a fruitful dialogue between the Pretoria government and the democratic movement in South Africa with the aim to speed up removal of the system of apartheid.

Czechoslovakia regards reforms announced by President Frederik Willem de Klerk as a positive step in the right direction, the statement said, adding that, within the present activation of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, it also wants to make its attitudes towards South Africa more flexible.

Havel, Komarek, Dienstbier Head Popularity Poll

LD1302234590 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Prague Feb 13 (CTK)—Vaclav Havel is the most popular personality in Czechoslolvakia, according to a public opinion poll carried out in Czechoslovakia by the British Gallup Institute and the Czechoslovak Trade Research Institute on January 18-27, 1990.

The majority of 1,500 respondents consider Vaclav Havel the most popular personality in the country, followed by Valtr Komarek and Jiri Dienstbier. The last two places of the list of twelve Czechoslovak personalities were occupied by Ladislav Adamec and Vasil Mohorita.

The most popular foreign politicians are Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush, the least popular is Hans Modrow.

Referring to popularity of selected nations, Czechoslovak citizens favour mostly the Japanese, Austrian and American nations, the least popular are Russians, Hungarians and Poles.

Calfa Receives FRG Green Party Representative

LD1302184390 Prague CTK in English 1652 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Prague Feb 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Marian Calfa received here Tuesday representative of the West German Green Party Josep Fischer currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

They exchanged views on a solution of the German question and other topical international issues. They devoted special attention to prospects of cooperation in Europe and especially the tasks in the environmental protection. The two sides underlined the European countries' ties in solving power engineering and environmental problems.

Article Disputes Greenpeace Radiation Claims

AU1402154390

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 13 February on page 3 carries a 400-word "ev"-signed article entitled "Radiation Not Higher Than Elsewhere." The article responds to a Greenpeace-based report carried by the Austrian daily NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG which claimed that "up to 30 percent of Czechoslovakia's territory is contaminated with radiation and, as such, virtually uninhabitable." Citing the radiation department at the Czech Socialist Republic Ministry of Health and Social Affairs as its source, the RUDE PRAVO report points out that radiation levels are regularly measured by regional health offices, with special attention being paid to areas in the vicinity of nuclear power stations. According to these measurements, "the

average per-capita radiation dose in the CSSR does not exceed 0.2 to 0.3 Roentgen annually, which is not higher than in neighboring states."

The greatest part of radiation is said to be accounted for by natural resources, mainly radon seeping from water, soil, and rocks; by space radiation [kosmicke zareni]; and by radioactive substances which form part of the human body. About 20 percent of the radiation dose received by Czechoslovaks is attributed to medical checks and medical treatment, while only 1 percent of this dose is said to be caused by "human activity," such as nuclear power plants and the use of radioactive substances in industry.

CPCZ Leader Mohorita, Havel Exchange Views

AU1302153990 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Feb 90 p 2

["ZA"-signed report: "On Meeting at Prague Castle"]

[Text] Prague— The brief report published in the daily press on 7 February about President Vaclav Havel's invitation to Vasil Mohorita, first secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, to come to Prague Castle for talks, has met with great response among Communists and in the public at large.

There is no lack of conjectures or speculation. We have therefore asked Vasil Mohorita if he could provide some details about this meeting.

"The last time I spoke with Mr. Vaclav Havel in my capacity as first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee was before he assumed the office of head of state. It is a quite normal occurrence everywhere in the world for the president to invite a leading representative of some political party for talks. This was what the president did in my case. The meeting on 6 February was an open exchange of views and positions on the present situation in our country. The president spoke about his ideas and plans concerning public life and I familiarized him with my views, with our ideas concerning the solution of many topical issues, and how we want to contribute to this solution. I believe that it was a beneficial meeting."

Deputy Minister Gives Lecture on State Security

AU1402171090 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 13 Feb 90 pp 1,3

[Interview with Ivan Prusa, CSSR first deputy interior minister, by "(FA)"; in Prague on 12 February: "Our Policy Is Thorough"]

[Text] Yesterday Ivan Prusa, CSSR first deputy interior minister, gave a lecture on the government of national understanding's security policy concept at a series of free lectures organized for its students by the Faculty of Law at Charles University. The budding lawyers were interested in issues associated with the demonstrations against State Security, in the selection of recruits for police departments, and in issues concerning the establishment of new Interior Ministry offices and units, especially the Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Democracy.

After his lecture was over, we put several questions to Mr. Ivan Prusa.

[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE] How would you characterize the state's current security situation?

[Prusa] A fundamental change lies in the fact that we have withdrawn from service those state security elements which operated in the sphere of internal intelligence and investigation and we have proceeded very thoroughly in removing their firearms and official passes. Now we have reached the stage where we are screening people to find out what they did and how they did it in order to make a decision on their future fate. This is important, for it should be clear to everyone that this is relevant from the point of view of the government of national understanding's security policy concept. Around us we have a team of professionals who are, it must be admitted, older (they left in the past for political reasons) but who are helping us a great deal in uncovering specific secret structures which we did not previously penetrate at all.

[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE] Will the reorganization of the security apparatus continue?

[Prusa] We are looking into experiences from other countries. For example, the Poles are proceeding stage by stage. Now we have carried out a vital intercession. Of course, we assume that, as far as individuals are concerned, we will return to reorganization. Parliamentary control and civic commissions will assist us in this. We have to formulate and complete two things concurrently—be responsible for the state's security and public order and, on the other hand, construct a new organization.

[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE] What is the public's response to the Federal Ministry of the Interior's new policy?

[Prusa] The public is aware that the whole series of steps undertaken by us has to be well prepared organizationally and in terms of personnel. However, what is worse is that some people—sometimes out of ignorance, but deliberate intentions cannot be discounted—are still inflaming specific problems and, thus, alarming the public. At the same time, it is necessary to realize that the crime rate is increasing sharply in large towns and that public security organs are still paralyzed and living in fear. It is necessary, then, to support the police in order that they can begin to function effectively. We do not think that mass meetings and demonstrations would help. We would not want the same thing to happen in our country as has happened in the GDR where the state's security situation has disintegrated.

[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE] Throughout the world, work is carried out on the basis of computer networks; in our country, on the contrary, there is a minimum of technical equipment and few qualified staff. Have you taken any steps to improve this situation?

[Prusa] We have gathered together the technical equipment and automobiles belonging to the abolished State Security units. But it will require some time to strengthen criminological and order enforcement services.

Commission Chairman Reviews 17 Nov Investigation

LD1302031390 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] The parliamentarian commission monitoring the investigation of the 17 November 1989 events in Prague continued its work today.

Our editor Vaclav Klement put several questions to its chairman Jozef Stank:

[Begin recording] [Klement] You met again to assess the progress of the investigation. What new results were achieved?

[Stank in Slovak] We have new information above all from the military sector of the General Prosecutor's Office. Chief Military Prosecutor Dr Tomasovic, and his colleagues were here to inform us that so far 18 members of the National Security Corps have been charged; in one case the suit was prepared and in two cases suit papers were put forward to be studied by the accused, as is their legal right. In other cases an early completion is envisioned, i.e. by the end of this month.

[Klement] A member of the state police was summoned in front of the commission today. Under the code name Ruzicka he wormed his way in among the students last year and was also at the head of their march on 17 November. What do you know so far about his participation in the events which took place then?

[Stank] We know he was at the head of the march, at the head of that demonstration, that he was consequently allegedly wounded and found lying in front of the Language School [on Narodni Trida in Prague], said to have a bruised elbow. Nevertheless, these are all unconfirmed reports, and we will check them now. We expect this will throw light on what he was doing in the march and afterward. Above all we expect it to clarify the whole preparation of his activities, i.e. who instructed him, what were his tasks, what was the aim of his presence there, etc.

[Klement] How will you continue your parliamentarian commission's work?

[Stank] We will now discuss the questions surrounding rumors about Martin Smid's death. I assume we will also be able in this sphere to question some more people. We cannot be satisfied by what we know so far—that is, that some psychopathic person started these rumors, which had very serious political consequences. We think there are also other forces behind this, there are other facts we are trying to discover. For this purpose we also have our two members who are assigned to prepare, between the commission sessions, materials for the work— in this case from the civilian department of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Czech Socialist Republic. [end recording]

Government Offers Cooperation to EC Commission

LD1202230390 Prague CTK in English 2012 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Brussels Feb 12 (CTK correspondent)—A memorandum of the Czechoslovak Government on cooperation with a group of twenty-four countries, which have offered assistance to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe was handed here over to director-general of the European Communities' Commission for External Relations and Trade Policy Horst Guenther Krenzler by representative of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Zdenek Pirek.

Czechoslovakia has thus become after Poland and Hungary the third country actively participating in this form of multilateral cooperation.

Czechoslovak Social Democracy Resumes Activity

LD1002071490 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Czechoslovak Social Democracy [Ceskoslovenska Socialni Demokracie] has today been entered on the list of political parties. The constituent congress of this party, which has resumed its activity after 41 years, will take place in Prague 24-25 March.

Miners, Geologists Found Trade Union in Prague

LD1302041790 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] The disbandment of the Trade Union Association of Miners and Power Workers and the founding of the Federal Trade Union Association of Workers in Mining, Geology, and Oil Industries both occurred as the result of trade union congresses ending in Prague today. The newly founded association will have more than 300,000 workers. It will be divided into three sections and will function without a Central Committee and Presidium.

Agricultural Party Registered, Membership Noted

AU1302154390 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Feb 90 p 2

[Unattributed report in "By Teletype, Mail, Telephone..." column]

[Text] The Ministry of Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic registered the Czechoslovak Agricultural Party [Ceskoslovenska strana zemedelska] on 8 February. Sheets with hundreds of signatures of supporters of the new party continue to arrive in the party's Secretariat. On 8 February the Secretariat had 8,000 such signatures on record.

People's Democratic Party Officially Registered

LD1302143490 Prague CTK in English 1320 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Prague Feb 13 (CTK)—The People's Democratic Party today became the sixth new political party officially registered in Czechoslovakia.

According to its program, the party does not seek destruction of socialism or restauration of capitalism but seeks a reasonable compromise. It supports citizens' initiative in enterprise and demands e.g. settlement of foreign debts owed by other countries to Czechoslovakia and withdrawal of foreign workers which should ensure sufficient scope for Czechoslovakia's own labour force.

The oldest of the six new political parties in Czechoslovakia is the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party which was founded in 1878 and now has restored its activity after 41 years of forced break.

The Christian-Democratic Party associates people who consider the universal Christian values inseparable from the public and political life.

The Czechoslovak Democratic Initiative was founded in 1987. It is a liberal democratic party laying stress on the initiative and activity of free individuals and striving to create and expand the scope for free enterprise. It supports farmers who are not members of cooperative farms and its program stresses reconciliation and cooperation of Central European states.

The chief task of the greens party is to push through ecological aspects in the political and economic life. Stress on environmental protection is also seen in the program of the Czechoslovak Agrarian Party which was the first of several emerging agrarian parties to be registered.

The already existing political parties in Czechoslovakia include the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, the Czechoslovak People's Party, the Slovak Freedom Party and the Slovak Reconstruction Party.

Youth Union Holds Congress Despite Low Turnout

AU1202160290 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 90 p 1

[CTK report: "From Congress of Union of Young"]

[Text] Mlada Boleslav— The low turnout of delegates (only a fraction of a percent guaranteed the quorum) confronted the second part of the Congress of the Socialist Youth Union—now the Union of the Young—in the Czech Socialist Republic, which was held, despite organizational problems, in Mlada Boleslav 3 February. These problems were reflected in the debate which followed the report on the activity of the Action Committee of the Union of the Young in the Czech Socialist Republic, elected during the first part of the congress on 13 January.

The congress approved a resolution on the property of the Union of the Young in the Czech Socialist Republic. The resolution is based on the statutes approved by the nationwide congress. The congressional delegates decided to terminate the activity of the union's regional committees; they are to be liquidated by 31 May 1990.

Miroslav Raska was elected chairman of the Republican Coordinating Center of the Union of the Young in the Czech Socialist Republic in a secret ballot from a list of seven candidates.

Correction to Name of Slovak Academy Chairman

AU1302142990

The following corrections pertain to the items headlined "Slovak Government Makes Personnel Changes" and "Slovak National Council Presidium Meets," both published in the 13 February East Europe DAILY REPORT, page 24:

First item, column two, paragraph four, last sentence make read: ...Academy of Sciences and appoint Academician Ladislav Macho to this post.... (correcting spelling of name "Macha")

Second item, paragraph two, only sentence, make read: ...SNC Presidium appointed Ladislav Macho to the office of.... (correcting spelling of name "Macha")

Modrow, Delegation Continue Talks in Bonn

Modrow 13 Feb Interview

AU1402141190 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2027 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Interview with Premier Hans Modrow by Fritz Pleitgen and Rolf Dieter Krause before his meeting with Social Democratic Party of Germany Honorary Chairman Willy Brandt in Bonn on 13 February—live]

[Text] [Pleitgen] Mr. Premier, have you received from Bonn today what you hoped for and what would have been necessary?

[Modrow] Judging from your commentary, it would be presumptuous to answer that I got what would have been necessary and what was to be expected. In any case, work can be expected to be done in really constructive stages in the near future. I made it clear that the style of work that has been practiced so far is not sufficient to achieve what will be necessary now. I expect that not only commissions will be at issue, but that real results will actually be achieved in rapid succession.

[Krause] Mr. Modrow, you are also bound by the roundtable resolutions, one of which is that politicians from the West should not interfere in the GDR election campaign. Does this also apply to Willy Brandt?

[Modrow] The roundtable has defined its position. But the roundtable does not collectively implement this issue. The roundtable lets the individual parties decide on the appearance of FRG politicians. This results in a situation that certainly does not exclude Mr. Brandt.

[Krause] Mr. Modrow, do you already know what you will do after 18 March?

[Modrow] How should I know this? The date of 18 March lies ahead of me. Until 18 March, it is clearly my responsibility to provide all prerequisites for holding elections in the GDR and to see to it that the things that have been discussed here today will lead to real results. I also believe that the GDR should be supported in solidarity before 18 March and not only after this date. The preparatory work that will now be done as regards an economic community and the problems of a currency union and all the things that have to be developed by experts must be implemented in such a way that parliament will be able to make decisions without a major break after 18 March.

[Krause] A last question, Mr. Modrow: Some of our newspapers accuse you of having ordered and directed operations against demonstrators in Dresden. What is your comment on this?

[Modrow] I want to decidedly state that the things that are currently going on in your newspapers are not in line with the sincerity with which we should deal with each other. This has to be thoroughly analyzed. If the question about the black limousine is raised, as, for example, by DER SPIEGEL, one should know that I was the man who exerted himself so that this black limousine with Bishop Hempel was able to move so that nonviolence was really achieved. Then the whole truth should be told.

Second Day of Talks

LD1402095390 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0757 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—GDR Prime Minister Hans Modrow continued his talks in Bonn today. At the start of the second day of his working visit to the federal capital he met Federation of German Industries (BDI) President Tyll Necker.

During the course of the morning, Modrow is to hold talks with Federation of German Banks President Wolfgang Roeller, and Employers President Klaus Murmann. A joint lunch is planned with Federal Finance Minister Theo Waigel (Christian Social Union). After a courtesy visit to Bundestag President Rita Suessmuth, Modrow will fly back to Berlin this afternoon.

Meeting With BDI Chief

LD1402101890 Hamburg DPA in German 0853 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)—The economic and monetary union being aimed for between the Federal Republic and the GDR was the central topic in the economic talks conducted in Bonn today by GDR Premier Hans Modrow. In his discussions with Federation of German Industries (BDI) President Tyll Necker, both men agreed that economic and monetary union could not be divided one from the other, Necker stated.

The state bureaucracy must be cut back in the GDR, Necker demanded, and retraining was also necessary. The citizens' incomes could not rise in a leap from one day to the next if the corresponding productivity was not achieved. The BDI boss declared himself ready—on behalf of industry—to make concrete offers for pilot projects, for example, to improve the environmental situation. Necker rejected the idea of financial aid not linked to anything. [passage omitted]

Talks With Bundestag Members

LD1402144290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Bonn (ADN)—The eight ministers without portfolio belonging to the GDR delegation under Prime Minister Hans Modrow today met Bundestag President Rita Suessmuth and other members of the Bundestag Presidium for a talk. They discussed the results of the summit talks on the previous day and further steps in the process of bringing the two German states closer together.

Under discussion in particular were questions of the social safeguarding of the citizens in the formation of an economic and currency union of the two German states,

as well as the theme of the Polish western border. Participants in the discussion reported that the Bundestag president, in contrast to Chancellor Kohl, had advocated most emphatically the final recognition of the Oder-Neisse border. Mrs. Suessmuth had also shown great understanding for the demand for a social safeguarding of the process towards a united Germany.

After the talk, the Bundestag president told ADN that she was impressed by the manner of the ministers, who were "committed and responsible politicians, "who are concerned for the well-being of the country, for democracy, and a state governed by the rule of law." [passage omitted]

Modrow Remarks to Journalists

LD1402143490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—The effects of the reunification process of the two German states on their neighbors has been for him a decisive issue during the talks with Chancellor Kohl, GDR Premier Hans Modrow told journalists in Bonn today. But the chancellor showed little readiness to discuss the subject. Modrow said that the importance of this international aspect is clear from the results of the foreign ministers' meeting in Ottawa. The national question is inseparable from the international one.

The prime minister told ADN that he was not surprised that the six foreign ministers in Ottawa had reached agreement so swiftly. He was pleased by this. Clearly, all those involved recognized the problem and had the determination to tackle the issue constructively and not to obstruct it with preconditions.

Questioned on the results of his talks with Chancellor Kohl and on the social concerns of milions of people in the GDR, Modrow said that the economic union sought is an attempt to solve this very problem. Here the three components of economic and currency union, economic community, and social cushioning have a role to play, and must be tackled in full. "What is urgently needed here is, so to speak, a political statement but is far from addressing the true content of these problems. That has yet to be elaborated. The proposed and agreed government commission on both sides must carry out work as swiftly as possible so that the depth of the problems, the importance of the questions, is ultimately made clear to the public."

In this conection, Modrow criticized the FRG media, which operated "with lacking objectivity, with speculation and half-truths." In this way, "the false report" of moving up the elections of 18 March did not contribute to creating confidence and encouraging the people to stay in their homeland.

The reason why the Federal Government is behaving in this way has to do, in Modrow's view, with the forthcoming elections and the preparation for them. They would cover up and overshadow a great deal that had to do with national responsibility. Eighteen March is of huge importance and will not remove the problems. Rather, their resolution should be sought afterward in the parliament. He said this quite unequivocally.

There was no question of calling off the visit to Bonn, because this would have "pushed things even further into a vacuum." But constructiveness is necessary. The expert talks the previous day highlighted this.

One journalist noted that Modrow looked very weary. The premier answered that it had been two strenous days with demands placed on all those in the government delegation. He expressed recognition of and complimented those who had worked together in Bonn during these days and had done what was the responsibility of a government that described itself as a government of national responsibilty.

FRG Finance Minister Comments

LD1402152690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1443 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—The joint government commission for the preparation of the economic and currency union must now begin its work, FRG Finance Minister Theo Waigel said today after his talk with GDR Prime Minister Hans Modrow. It will meet for the first time in the coming weeks, he told journalists. There was also discussion of the composition and working methods of the commission. Waigel referred to the undisputed interrelation of a currency union and the introduction of the Deutsche mark and of economic reforms. Beyond this there was a complex of issues in the social sphere. "We were in agreement that the commission must work in complete confidence and must be trustworthy," he said. "This is the most important work to be carried out on German soil since 1949."

Hans Modrow referred to the fact that the results of his visit could not be defined in concrete figures. The question of the solidarity contribution, which the roundtable sent as a demand with the government delegation, remains an unanswered GDR issue. The offers of a currency union, which was communicated by the media before the visit, has now been handed over to the full responsibility of a joint commission. Here work must be carried out with the necessary pace before the 18 March. The decisions are reserved for the newly elected government. But the preparatory work should not be deferred. In response to the question of whether his interlocutor informed him of the earlier meeting with the Bonn historian Professor Peters and of the latter's plan for reparation compensation, Waigel doubted the serious foundation of this.

Earlier, the GDR premier announced in response to questions from journalists that the Council of Ministers will tomorrow evaluate the working visit to Bonn. The

roundtable will be informed on Monday, and the government will make a statement on this subject to the People's Chamber on 20 February.

Monetary, Economic Union

LD1402172790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—The solution of social issues is indivisibly linked to the establishment of a monetary and economic union. This will remain an important problem for a new GDR government after 18 March, Minister Walter Romberg (Social Democratic Party) told ADN in Bonn today. The GDR Government has appointed Romberg head of the GDR group for the experts' talks, agreed to on 13 February, on the formation of a monetary and economic union between the two German states. He spoke out in favor of starting them immediately.

The experts' commission should start their work as quickly as possible so that concrete steps can be introduced very soon, said the minister. A major aim is to provide social safeguards for a monetary and economic union. This is a complex task because it is linked to numerous legal issues. Only if it is established very quickly, where social problems arise they can be adapted to and corresponding measures can be introduced. It is good that the social issue was quite deliberately included in the work of the experts' commission. Unfortunately, in his statement to the press, Federal Chancellor Kohl did not mention social problems, said Minister Romberg.

He is taking home increasingly negative impressions from the talks in Bonn, said the minister. He hoped that the Federal Government would have given clearer signals during these talks regarding its readiness to take concrete steps as far as it is able. In the talks with government and industry, he gained the impression that both the readiness for concrete steps and their preparation "is hardly conspicuous."

With regard to the outcome of Ottawa, Minister Romberg said that it has become quite clear that the military security structure in Central Europe must be completely reconsidered. Here everyone must fundamentally change their way of thinking.

Modrow 14 Feb Interview

LD1402232390 East Berlin Television Service in German 1837 GMT 14 Feb 90

[From "Aktuelle Kamera;" interview with Premier Hans Modrow by correspondent Lutz Renner in Bonn on 14 February—recorded]

[Text] [Renner] Mr. Premier, what is the outcome of these two days?

[Modrow] First, there were some strained days of intensive work. I should say, they were useful days. Much has become clearer. Other things must be started in order to bring about constructive results that have not been achieved yet. What is clear is that we have a high degree of responsibility toward the European people; we must preserve and carry that responsibility. That matter concerns both states. What has been said about the visits to Moscow shows that indeed. The Ottawa foreign ministers' conference also underlines the giant responsibility lying ahead for Europe during the processes between the two German states.

We will stick to the principle that we, as the GDR, will shape our handling of that issue in such a way that the neighbors are aware that they may keep trusting us in that matter—that these German processes will really be incorporated in a peaceful European house.

The second aspect is the economic sector—that is, questions regarding prospects for the future. During the news conference, I made it clear that we can offer assets and that we have a hard-working people whose self-reliance should be strengthened. Such strengthening will not be achieved by running away to the FRG; it will be achieved by working hard at home. Opportunities and prospects that we created and shaped ourselves—starting with the "We are the people" call—should be continued resolutely and with self-reliance.

[Renner] I had the impression that the balance of today's talks after meetings with representatives of the economic sector has somewhat improved. Am I right?

[Modrow] I believe the managers have a very balanced and responsible attitude toward the issue. That will surely contribute to a stronger portion of level-headedness in the political field of the FRG in particular.

Modrow on Reunification

OW1402234990 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 14 Feb 90

[From "NHK News Today" program: "Exclusive" interview with Premier Hans Modrow by NHK correspondent Masao Watari in Bonn on 14 February; Modrow and Watari speak in German with Japanese translations provided in subtitles;—recorded]

[Text] [Watari] Do you think that immediate reunification is possible as Chancellor Kohl says?

[Modrow] Many problems still remain. We should not be hasty in seeking reunification. Other than having a monetary and market union, there are many tasks to be solved. We also need to discuss legal issues and European security. We must be prepared for joint talks with four major nations and West Germany. Preparations are needed for everything. We must seek better ways for the people, for neighboring countries, and for all of Europe.

[Watari] Do you want united Germany to be a neutural nation?

[Modrow] That depends on the pace of reunification. All of Europe will promote further disarmament and the situation will change from one of political alliance to one of economic alliance. Reunification should be realized in line with the world's trend. This way of thinking is very important for the people of both Germanys.

[Watari] What do you expect of the joint economic committee meeting slated for next week?

[Modrow] I hope it will become a venue for holding practical discussions for the realization of the economic assistance East Germany seeks. I would like to obtain a practical agreement that can be handed over to the new government that will be established after the general election.

East, West SPD Joint Statement on Security

LD1202130790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A future united Germany should belong neither to NATO nor to the Warsaw Pact but should be tied in to a European security system as a member enjoying equal rights. This is included as an objective in the first joint foreign and security policy statement by the Social Democratic Party [SPD] in the GDR and the SPD in the FRG, announced in Berlin on Monday at an international news conference by Markus Meckel, second spokesman of the GDR-SPD, SPD Minister Dr. Walter Romberg, and SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr. The unity of Germany must be so organized that no one must fear it. This is not possible without and against Europe and the Four Powers.

The SPD politicians put forward joint ideas on a timetable. According to this, the two German governments should commence negotiations after the elections on 18 March with the aim of preparing for a joint conference with the victorious powers, which could begin in the second half of April. It is proposed that all Germany's neighbor-states be invited to it and that their ideas be dealt with as a matter of the highest priority. In the autumn, a CSCE conference on these questions can then take place.

Regarding the visit to Moscow by Chancellor Kohl, it is said that he returned from the USSR with no different results than GDR Premier Modrow.

Lower Saxony To Provide Immediate Aid

AU1402125590 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Feb 90 p 2

[ADN report: "Money From Lower Saxony for GDR Regions"]

[Text] Leipzig—An "economic miracle in the GDR" is foreseeable, Lower Saxony Minister President Ernst Albrecht told journalists from both German states at the close of his visit to Leipzig. A market economy and monetary union are the preconditions, he pointed out.

Lower Saxony has announced an immediate aid program worth 214 million Deutsche marks for the next few months. It is designed to quickly and efficiently improve the everyday life of the people in the neighboring region of Sachsen-Anhalt, but also in Obereichsfeld, in the former Amt Neuhaus, and in Leipzig. In this way, Lower Saxony wants to demonstrate solidarity and encourage people to stay in their home country. The aid will primarily be used in the health field, to promote small and medium-sized enterprises, to build better roads in the area close to the border, and for environmental protection. The Lower Saxony government, which already has an office in Magdeburg and Halle, will soon open one in Leipzig as well.

Agreement With FRG Company on Nuclear Plants

LD0802161790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1957 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR's Nuclear Power Station Construction Combine and the FRG's Lentjes/Lurgi group, which is part of the Metallgesellschaft concern, today signed a cooperation agreement. One of the aims is the joint introduction of the circulating fluid column, an environmentally friendly, high-tech product, to the GDR'S energy sector.

The partners agreed to coordinate their scientific and technical capacities and intensify cooperation between their manufacturing locations as a prerequisite for capital participation by the FRG group in nuclear power station construction in the GDR. Apart from this, their joint position in the remarks of the EEC and beyond is to be strengthened by the agreement.

Interflug-Lufthansa Cooperation for Airport

AU3101182290 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 22 Jan 90 p 2

[NZ/ADN report: "New Large Airport for Berlin"]

[Text] East Berlin (NZ/ADN)—Berlin International is to be the name of a new large airport. Corresponding preparations will be concluded by 1995. Then the construction of the modern airport will start. This was announced by Klaus Henkes, president of the GDR Interflug airline, at a joint news conference with Heinz Ruhnau, chairman of the board of directors of the German Lufthansa (FRG). Further details will be cleared up by the middle of this year.

As Heinz Ruhnau added, the preferred location of the new airport is the south of Berlin. Berlin and the surrounding areas in the GDR need a new airport because the city will develop into a service and communications center like Los Angeles, London, or Frankfurt/Main. For this, the large currently existing Berlin airports are not sufficient, even though their clearance capacities are being increased. Tegel Airport (West Berlin) is used by 6 million passengers per year at present. This year

Schenefeld Airport will also reach this figure. According to estimates, Berlin will have between 20 and 30 million air passengers in 2005.

The new airport will be built in close cooperation between the two German airlines. This is part of mutually agreed comprehensive cooperation.

Interflug and German Lufthansa have agreed on principles to expand their cooperation. Thus, they are cooperating as two independent airlines in order to improve the quality of their services in the interest of the customers, as well as to strengthen the economy of their operations and the market positions of the two companies.

U.S. Draft Military Budget Criticized

AU1402212790 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Feb 90 p 2

[Franz Knipping editorial: "Bush Went on Maneuvers"]

[Text] Dressed in a brown-green camouflage jacket, George Bush went on maneuvers. In the Mojave Desert, between Las Vegas and Los Angeles, soldiers practiced what has long since become inconceivable, namely a Soviet invasion of the FRG from GDR territory. The U.S. President talked to the "dead" on both sides, warned against self-complacency, and called on everybody to stay on the alert. Subsequently, he demonstratively visited the Livermore laboratories, where the concept and the defense missiles for SDI—the Star Wars program—are developed. In a speech, which was broadcast from the headquarters of the Air Command in Omaha, he announced that, irrespective of current disarmament talks with the USSR, the modernization of long-range nuclear missiles must be promoted.

Bush's spectacular appearance was intended to campaign for his administration's draft budget for 1991, which has been submitted to Congress in Washington. The budget of the Pentagon uses up about one-quarter of the budget. Compared to the current fiscal year, a two-percent cut in real terms is planned for the next budget, the reason for which is a reduced military threat from the USSR, which reduced its defense spending by 8.2 percent this year. The United States wants to respond to this by reducing its troops by no more than 38,000 men (compared to the entire strength of 2 million) and by closing down 12 military bases abroad.

However, the administration calls for considerable additional means for the continuation of several very costly sophisticated armament projects. The SDI space armament program is to receive an additional $900 million; the construction of another five strategic B-2 Stealth bombers has been requested, the $5.5 billion for which are a lot more than the money that is to go to all socio-political projects that have been initiated by the White House; the development and the construction of mobile, land-based intercontinental missiles is to be continued, whereas it is intended to increase by 400 percent the means for the follow-up system of the nuclear Lance missiles, which are stationed in the FRG.

Hopes for a "peace dividend" in the shape of drastic cuts in military spending remain unfulfilled for the time being. Yet Congress will have the last word.

Editorial Views Kohl Visit to Moscow

AU1402154790 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Feb 90 p 2

[Editorial by Klaus Joachim Herrmann: "Questions on German Question"]

[Text] Chancellor Kohl felt the urge to inform the world immediately about the "historic event" of his visit to Moscow. For this reason, the news conference that was originally planned for 11 February was held on 10 February. Kohl was not able to offer sensations to journalists from at home and abroad. As a matter of fact, Gorbachev made it clear as early as at the end of January, during his meeting with GDR Prime Minister Modrow, that the Soviet Union understands and respects the desire of the German people to live in one state.

However, even if there is basic agreement, only a policy that takes into consideration all realities and the possible consequences is acceptable to the Soviet Union. This includes political reaction at home and abroad, economic and psychological reactions by the Germans and the people in other countries—particularly of those who participated in the war. U.S. Secretary of State Baker expressed similar views in Moscow. The process of rapprochement between the two German states must take place in consideration of anxious questions by neighbors concerning their security, he stressed.

The chancellor may assess the Soviet confirmation that the USSR will not impede the process of unification as a personal success. Thus, he received a reply to an important question, but there are still many other questions to which answers are still to be found. What place will a unified Germany take within the military-political structure of the continent? Will it belong to NATO or the Warsaw Pact, or will it not be a member of either of the alliances because it will become neutral and demilitarized? What guarantees can be given to eliminate a threat to other states in view of tragic past events? How can the rapid development be coordinated with the pan-European process and the creation of a new security system on the continent?

It is certainly the sole right of the German people to decide whether they want to live in a single state, as Chancellor Kohl pointed out, but the view of those concerned must also be taken into consideration. Why not in the form of an pan-European referendum, as suggested by Shevardnadze? It also seems inevitable in this unique historic situation to ask the people in the two German states—not only whether they want German unity or not. It is the conditions that are taking shape

after the submittal of the Modrow plan, Kohl's 10-point plan, and calls for the early establishment of a monetary union and economic community that must be determined. In any case, it must be possible for every German to weigh various arguments against each other in an objective and reasonable manner—without internal or external pressure.

Non-Visa Agreement Signed With Austria

LD1302233890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Vienna (ADN)—The GDR and Austria signed in Vienna today an agreement lifting the visa obligation, to begin 1 March. [passage omitted]

The agreement makes it possible for holders of diplomatic, occupational, and travel passports of both states to stay in the other country for up to three months without a visa. Staying in the other country for commercial reasons, which continues to need authorization, is excluded. [passage omitted]

Gysi Meets Danish Government, Party Officials

LD1302043290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2040 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Copenhagen (ADN)—Current developments in the GDR and in Europe, as well as problems relating to a unification of the two German states, were discussed on Monday by the Party of Democratic Socialism [PDS] chairman, Gregor Gysi, and Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen at a meeting in Copenhagen.

Gysi spoke to members of the Foreign Affairs Society of Denmark about "German-German community of treaties," at whose invitation the PDS chairman was visiting Denmark. During his one-day stay in Copenhagen, Gysi also met with Communist Party of Denmark Chairman Ule Sohn, Socialist People's Party Chairman Gert Petersen, and representatives of the country's Social Democratic Party.

Establishment of Relations With Israel Viewed

AU0802130790 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Feb 90 p 2

[Lutz Maron editorial: "Relations With Israel?"]

[Text] This week representatives of the foreign ministries of the GDR and Israel held a conference in Copenhagen. The issue was the establishment of normal diplomatic relations. Many GDR citizens have long called for recognition of the Jewish state of Israel under international law. Our reader, Dr. E. Beirau from Lehnitz, considers this step urgently necessary in a world in which the trend toward understanding and cooperation in the interest of the people is intensifying in the spirit of the CSCE final act and the United Nations.

The establishment of relations between the GDR and Israel is overdue, but, at the same time, it is a sensitive topic for us Germans because the term "German" has been indelibly blemished by the mass murder of 6 million Jews during the Nazi period. This is what gives rise to "special obligations of every German state"—as Professor Dr. Reinhard Schramm from Ilmenau says—toward the survivors of the Holocaust, most of whom have found a new home in Israel.

In practical politics, a new approach to relations with Israel is indispensable. However, this is not easy. Many difficulties are the result of the serious violations of international law by the various Israeli governments concerning their Arab neighboring countries, in particular concerning the Palestinian people, whose original home soil is still occupied. Only recently Premier Shamir stated that most of the 100,000 Jewish immigrants expected from the USSR are to be settled in the West Bank. This would be a clear affront against the Palestinians and the Palestinian territory.

It is indispensable that relations with Israel must not be directed against third parties that have become victims of expansionist efforts. On the other hand, we do not identify this striving for power with Israel's people. And diplomatic relations with Israel do not, at the same time, mean an approval of reprehensible practices.

The criterium is and remains the Middle East conflict. The region needs peace. In order to achieve this, the participation of many forces is required. Perhaps, the GDR, with its modest means, may be able to help make progress on this stony path.

Deputy Foreign Minister on Ethiopia Situation

LD1402172990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1012 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR is following the worsening military conflicts in northern Ethiopia with great concern. These conflicts are reaching alarming proportions and causing immeasurable damage to the country. This was said to ADN today by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Heinz-Dieter Winter.

Experience has shown that the deployment of military resources does not facilitate the permanent resolution of conflicts. At a time when the change from confrontation to the cooperative solution of problems is advancing throughout the world, it is urgently required that goodwill, readiness to compromise, and flexibility among the warring parties gain the upper hand in Ethiopia, too, and that a fundamental political solution be sought there. Moreover, in the face of the continuing drought afflicting the country, the GDR appeals to the warring parties to bring the bloodshed to a swift conclusion, to initiate a cease-fire, and to achieve substantial results in the interest of the people through negotiations.

The deputy foreign minister stressed that the GDR, for its part, would support all endeavors toward stability,

not just in Ethiopia, but in the region as a whole. The GDR is convinced that progress in the resolution of conflicts is possible, even in the Horn of Africa, through constructive action and result-oriented dialogue.

People's Chamber To Discuss 'German Question'

AU1402164590 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Feb 90 p 2

[ADN report: "People's Chamber Will Hold Session on 20 and 21 February"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On 12 February, the Presidium of the GDR parliament scheduled the next session of the People's Chamber for 20 and 21 February. The draft agenda envisions a statement by Premier Modrow on his meeting with FRG Chancellor Kohl, and the discussion of the parliamentary groups on the German question. In addition, parliament is to hear the second reading of the law on the People's Chamber elections, and subsequently pass it, and make decisions on the election regulations and the formation of the GDR election commission. The first reading of the law on trade union rights and an amendment and supplement to the law on agricultural producer cooperatives is to be conducted.

DFP 'Disappointed' in Outcome of Bonn Talks

LD1402121190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1021 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The German Forum Party (DFP) in the GDR is disappointed at the outcome of the summit meeting in Bonn, General Secretary Horst Kauffmann told ADN today. The swift creation of confederative structures in the spheres of currency and economy, as well as in environmental and social spheres, with security for both sides, would have been a positive result and would have given a sign to the people of the GDR, as well as those of the FRG.

Modrow Called Responsible for Police Brutality

AU1402132890 Hamburg BILD in German 13 Feb 90 pp 1,4

[Andreas Moeller report: "Modrow Had People Beaten Up"]

[Text] East Berlin—Today in Bonn, as guest of Chancellor Kohl, GDR Premier Hans Modrow will again appear as a nice and upright man. The real Modrow was completely different—and that only a few weeks ago! At that time, as the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) area head of Dresden, he had the people beaten up and even bragged: I accept full responsibility. BILD and DER SPIEGEL have documents that prove: During the hot days of the revolution between 3 and 8 October, Modrow was the most loyal of Honecker's comrades. He not only permitted State Security members to beat up women and old people, but as the only one of 15 SED area heads, he ordered police and soldiers to cock their weapons. Only Egon Krenz put an end to Modrow's war games.

The entire truth about the upright Modrow:

Dresden, 1100, 8 October: Hans Modrow receives a telegram from Erich Honecker. The text: "Yesterday there were demonstrations in various areas, in particular in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Halle, Erfurt, and Potsdam, which were directed against the foundations of our socialist state. In particular in Dresden, Leipzig, and Plauen, they were characterized by mobs of hooligans.... It is to be expected that further riots will take place; they are to be prevented from the very start."

Hans Modrow obeys immediately: At 1700 police units act against thousands of demonstrators in Dresden. Major Gerd-Uwe Malchow told DER SPIEGEL: "The people were completely peaceful. They were standing or sitting around. But our order was: as many arrests as possible. They had to climb onto the trucks in single file. What happened then was terrible."

The demonstrators were beaten up and interrogated in shower rooms and garages, they were driven up and down the stairs like cattle, they were tortured by being forced to stand spread-eagled for hours. One policemen wrote to his priest later on: "Particularly shocking is how these people beat women, girls, and elderly people."

On 6 October, Modrow stated in Dresden's Culture Palace: The GDR is democratically legitimate like no other state. The mass exodus is an example of how the FRG deals with the fate of people.

Police Major Malchow even claims that the conflicts in Dresden were a malicious act by the State Security Service: "It was madness to have the trains with the people who had occupied the embassy in Prague routed through Dresden. They wanted to incite the citizens in order to arrest them."

Policemen report that some of the particularly obstinate demonstrators presented themselves after their arrest as colleagues by showing a State Security identity card.

During the five days from 3 to 8 October, 1,303 people were reportedly arrested in Dresden. The "turn" in the battle for the city came on 8 October: Alert police units laid down their clubs and refused to "work" for Modrow: "We no longer beat them up."

Even on 4 November, when Honecker had already been ousted, Hans Modrow still was one of the hardest of all SED bigwigs. On this day, 1 million people gathered in Berlin for the largest demonstration.

Around 1230, all leadership bodies in Dresden Area received a "confidential message"—the second one that day. The sender: Hans Modrow, first secretary of the SED area leadership. The contents: a ban on any kind of

leave for all men under arms; combat units receive ammunition and are moved to tactical alert areas.

One officer of the criminal police in Dresden told BILD: "We know definitely that Modrow's area leadership prepared to impose a state of emergency.

"The distribution of machine guns to patrol policemen and the combat readiness ordered for armored personnel carriers of combat units fits into this picture. Most of us got goose pimples when they saw the telex."

Gysi Comments on Legal Aspects of Unity

AU1402182790 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Feb 90 p 4

[ND report: "PDS To Defend Working People's Rights Even In Opposition"]

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder—The Frankfurt Congress and Cultural Center was crammed with people on 11 February. A political Sunday morning meeting with Gregor Gysi had been announced in the city on the Oder River. No sooner had the chairman of the Party of Democratic Socialism [PDS] taken a seat, than he was inundated with questions that were primarily about German unification and the social contradictions and fears involved. After having defined terms such as confederation, federal state, and federation from a juridical standpoint, Gregor Gysi expounded the PDS' position. He said that it was necessary to create as many facts as possible for the GDR citizens' social security and give them legal form. He mentioned the trade union law and measures for a social board of directors, "so that we can have a say."

Gregor Gysi vehemently advocated maintaining cooperative and state ownership. Even in opposition, the PDS would have the obligation to represent the working people's rights, he said. "We will clearly reject a policy at the expense of the weak ones," he said amid strong applause. He said that his party continued to see unification of the two German states within a European framework. He said that a treaty community was required because the GDR should not simply allow itself to be taken over. Many questions of those present expressed similar views. They said that the GDR was really able to contribute a lot—for example, moral, social, and cultural values.

Gregor Gysi also addressed international aspects of the German-German issue. "At least two-thirds of all countries of this globe are organized in a capitalist way. However, only about 10 countries are well off. The more we just join them, the more we will become exploiters of the Third World."

Gregor Gysi illustrated his attitude to the future of children in this country as follows: "I would like to have a GDR child. I am not sure whether this is still possible. However, it is necessary to fight for it."

Gysi Says Work Force Feels 'Uncertainty'

LD1102191590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1813 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The work force in the GDR feels great social uncertainty. This assessment has been made by Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS) Chairman Gregor Gysi at the Berlin delegate conference of his party today. Such a situation contains the danger of the political misuse of a people. It is coming to the point that parts of the population are becoming "German, German national or nationalistic." Linked to this is also the German question, which the PDS—because of its responsibility for the future—does not want to answer simply with "yes" or "no," Gysi stressed. The party's position is only apparently unclear. If a unified German state comes into being, it will not be a matter of indifference to the PDS what it will look like or what the path to it will be. A sovereign, stable GDR is regarded as necessary for this development, Gysi emphasized.

Going into the question of preparations for the elections, Gysi said, "We are there for the citizens and are entering the elections to offer ourselves and not to exercise power."

Earlier, Area Chairman Heinz Albrecht had said it is clear that the PDS is preparing for the 18 March elections as an equal among equals. Any result will be accepted. The party is also prepared for constructive opposition. He said that 115,000 members, as against 190,000 last summer, currently belong to the PDS in Berlin, which now aims to organize itself to match its name.

All conclusions so far on breaking with the Stalinist system of the past and on the personal guilt of functionaries, Albrecht said, also apply to the old Area Executive. One consequence is that no member of this body who exercised an elected function prior to November 1989 is standing as a candidate again.

Editorial Views PDS' European Concept

AU1402145890 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Feb 90 p 2

[Heinz Jakubowski editorial: "Concept for Europe"]

[Text] At a time when the political view seems generally narrowed down to the national ego, the Party of Democratic Socialism [PDS] has presented a remarkable paper with its European concept (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 6 February 1990). After all, it is obvious that in view of increasing interdependence, progress can be achieved only via a continental dimension of thinking and acting. It also cannot be overlooked that Europe is standing at a crossroads with this realization.

After the end of the cold war and the rapidly decreasing risks of a hot war, several directions open up for advance. There is the chance to achieve a democratic, peaceful, cooperative Europe full of solidarity, which

would be unique in the history of the continent. However, one can also imagine a scenario in which the economic and social differences between East and West continue to exacerbate with ultimately dangerous consequences despite military detente. In addition, a preceding destabilization as a result of the dissolution of states and the reemergence of territorial ambitions and national conflicts cannot be ruled out.

The PDS offers a concept for how the first way can be paved and can be followed so that the view is not limited to the ground in front our feet—in this connection, its authors demonstrate strategic thinking, a sense of perspective, and reason. Whoever studies the text—which, as a draft, is open to changes—will find both thorough and honest thinking about how the division of Europe can be overcome for the benefit of all its inhabitants. With this, the PDS at the same time makes an urgently necessary offer to make the debates about "Germany, united fatherland," which are so characterized by emotions and illusions, more sober. More and more clearly thinking minds on the continent and in other places come to the same conclusion in one way or another: A European home with a future for all of its inhabitants can only be a confederative Europe. And it can and must not be a German Europe, but the home for a European Germany.

Concerning another issue, which currently seems to be dangerously disregarded at the moment, the concept proves an awareness of responsibility. It explicitly points out the integration of this united Europe into the basic question of our epoch: solving the global problems of mankind in general, because if the Europe of the future were not more than the sum total and leveling of national egotism at the ongoing cost of the Third World, it would neither be morally justifiable nor viable in the long run.

PDS Says Stabilization Needed Before Unity

LD1402100190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0311 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In the view of the Party of Democratic Socialism [PDS] the stabilization of the GDR is a prerequisite for the creation of a united German state.

According to the PDS draft program published in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today, the party advocates a consolidated GDR "because only in this way can a future unified Germany be introduced that promotes greater security, democracy, and social progress in Europe." The solution to the German question, however, can only be found in a pan-European process. The goal of the PDS is a "demilitarized, united Europe of national, social, cultural, and regional diversity."

In the economic sphere, the PDS supports "a market economy with clear social and ecological objectives, which stimulates and rewards efficiency and promotes initiatives in all ways." The workers democracy must form the counterweight to this.

In its draft program, the PDS renounces socialism in the Stalinist mold. It is not socialism as an alternative to capitalism that has failed, however, "but the conception of society and the social development of the so-called real existing socialism." As an offer to the people to behave with greater humanity and solidarity toward one another, it was more relevant than ever for the path to a secure future.

The PDS does not see itself as a class party, but as a German socialist party. As such, it evokes the tendencies of the German and international workers movement, the revolutionary and democratic traditions of the people, and antifascism, and intends to take on board pacifist, religion-based, and humanist standpoints. Here it feels bound to the concept of perestroyka and glasnost. It seeks a partnership with social democracy.

As basic values of democratic socialism, the party has cited in its draft program: individuality, solidarity, justice, meaningful work and leisure, freedom, democracy and human rights, preservation of the natural foundations of life, and domestic and external peace.

State Council on '89 Election Manipulation

LD1402165290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The State Council of the GDR has condemned the manipulation of the results of the local elections of 7 May 1989 in various towns and communities and has described them as shameful events. Corresponding information on electoral falsifications has been presented to the government and the State Council by the public prosecutor-general of the GDR.

This situation could partially or completely call into question the validity of the elections to the district diets, town deputy assemblies, city borough assemblies and community representations. "But a declaration of the invalidity of the elections would raise far-reaching problems, in particular with regard to the binding nature of the decisions that these people's representations have taken since their constitution and on the basis of which rights and obligations of the citizens are founded," it says in a statement from the State Council.

Regardless of manipulations and electoral falsifications, the local people's representations emerged from these elections have carried out decisive work under ever more complicated conditions in order to maintain communal life. They have thereby legitimated themselves, as they also have through their ever closer cooperation with the new democratic forces for the continuation of this work in the interests of all citizens.

It is indispensable that the existing state organs continue their activity for the maintenance of the governability of the country until the local elections, moved up to 6 May 1990.

The statement says that the electoral manipulations belong among the fateful results of the policy of chasing after success, of the preservation of the existing power structures at any price, linked with the emasculation of the citizens, which was pushed forward by the leadership of the country at the time and carried out by means of massive pressure on all state bodies. Those from the party and state leadership at the time, who bear the main responsibility for the crisis existing in the GDR, should be called to account for this.

Dresden Mayor Investigated

LD1402173790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Dresden (ADN)—Legal proceedings have been instigated against Dresden Mayor Wolfgang Berghofer for election manipulation. This was confirmed to ADN by Area State Prosecutor Juergen Schaer today. The allegation is, however, based on totally unproven suspicions and is "quite a vague matter," said the lawyer. [passage omitted]

Speaking at a news conference in Stuttgart today about the allegation of election manipulation, Berghofer said that the area state prosecutor had told him that he himself is not under suspicion. Asked whether he would, like his East Berlin colleague Erhard Krack, offer to resign, Berghofer said, according to AP: "In these turbulent times one cannot rule out anything." [passage omitted]

Media Control Council Established

LD1302132790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1029 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR Media Control Council was constituted this morning in the People's Chamber building in Berlin, and a provisional executive formed. The control council, which was formed on the initiative of the roundtable, includes one representative each from the parties and associations represented at the roundtable and of the People's Chamber groups. The directors of radio and television and the director general of ADN are in particular obliged to report to it.

The control council is to implement the People's Chamber 5 February decision on ensuring freedom of opinion, information, and the media.

People's Police Chief on Immigration Policy

LD1402101290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0756 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The immigration and foreigner policy must be an element of the work of the new GDR Government. The chief of the People's Police, Hans Joachim Gerbitz, deputy director of the Passports and Registration Department in the GDR Interior Ministry, affirmed this in an interview with ADN. He assumed that a relationship of solidarity with neighbors near and far would influence the decisions in policy on foreigners. For the opening of the borders also meant that the GDR was a part of Europe and of the world.

Questioned on possibilities for foreigners' immigration to the GDR, Chief Gerbitz explained that this must be applied for at the proper foreign missions. The processing time lasts three months as a rule. All personal reasons, including the desire to undertake employment in the GDR, can be grounds for such an application. Foreigners staying for short periods in the GDR as tourists or for private reasons have the option of filing an application to this effect with the relevant People's Police district office in the Passports and Registration Department.

All foreigners persecuted for political, racial, or religious reasons can seek political asylum in the GDR. If they are living abroad, then the asylum application must be made to the relevant GDR foreign mission. If they are already in the GDR, then the People's Police district office should be approached. During the examination of the application for asylum, the applicant can remain in the GDR. Until a decision is made, they should not leave the country. If political asylum is granted, then it can be assumed that the family, too, will be granted residence. There is no time limit on the examination of applications for asylum.

The growing fears for their existence on the part of the GDR citizens has led to growing hostility towards foreigners, Chief Gerbitz noted. In the public, right-wing radicals in particular are active against foreigners. It is the duty of the People's Police to prevent racism, chauvinism, anti-Semitism, and hostility to foreigners on the basis of the laws and the Constitution.

Program of Democratic Peasants Party Noted

LD1402101490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0048 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR Democratic Peasants Party [DBD] advocates the single statehood of the German nation in the framework of a peaceful European home and an ecologically oriented, socially just market economy.

According to program excerpts of the party published in the BAUERN-ECHO today, the DBD has "the word Germany in its name because it assumes the continued existence of the German nation and seeks the resolution of the German question with the unification of the two German states, in the context of a peaceful and democratic Europe." In such a Germany, the DBD will fight for a respected place in the party structure.

The program in which the DBD announces its break with the power structures created by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany emphasizes: The party "represents all those who feel committed to life on the land and in nature, in particular to the interests of the cooperative farmers and gardeners, all workers in the agricultural, the forestry

and foodstuffs economy, water management, the private farmers and gardeners, members of the intelligentsia, artisans and traders, the creative artists." The DBD advocates a democratic renewal of society, unrestricted exercise of power by the people, and the cooperation of workers and farmers with the other sections of the population.

In foreign policy, the DBD advocates peace, detente, friendship, and trusting cooperation with all people, which, through disarmament, will lead to a world without arms.

Further focal points of the DBD program, elaborated with a view to the People's Chamber elections on 18 March, are "healthy environment for us and for coming generations," "economic reform with market economy orientation," and "social security for all citizens in town and country."

Commentary on 'Liberal Positions' on Army

AU1402142390 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 8 Feb 90 p 1

[Gerd Robbe commentary: "Liberal Positions: National Guard Instead of National People's Army"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The basic organizations of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany-Party of Democratic Socialism within the Army facilities have been abolished. However, whether, in view of the still high number of comrades, the order of the minister to prevent any work by all parties in the units is correct must be questioned because the presence of other parties had been suppressed before the change.

The Army must be the Army of all the people. In this respect, it is necessary to rigorously do away with the mistakes of the past and to develop the Armed Forces strictly and exclusively on the ground of the Constitution (and not in line with the program of a party), and that with the goal of ensuring the GDR's security exclusively toward the outside. This new Army as an instrument of a democratically elected government is accountable to the People's Chamber. The Army leadership under Admiral Theodor Hoffmann is increasingly living up to this.

The open border and the disappointment about abuse of office and corruption by large parts of the old party (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) and state leadership make many Army members doubt the use of being a soldier. The majority of the professional cadres, who in the past had been pledged to the state for decades mostly out of patriotism and love for their fatherland, who were stationed partly under great hardships in remote areas, and who were hermetically isolated from contacts and FRG television, have become uncertain. Fear of the future is rampant among professional cadres, who, after all, make up 40 percent of all Army members. In this respect, the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany is called upon to help politically and in parliament with its basic units in barracks and garrison towns. A legal regulation for social security of the Army members is urgently necessary.

[The commentary includes a specially highlighted passage: "What distinguishes us from other parties:

"We are for:

"—a militarily neutral Germany;

"—the withdrawal of foreign forces from both German states;

"—the abolition of compulsory military service and the establishment of a professional army made up of volunteers, a GDR national guard."]

DSU's Ebeling Discusses Party's Path

AU3101081390 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 29 Jan 90 pp 26-27

[Interview with Pastor Hans-Wilhelm Ebeling, chairman of German Social Union, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given: "I Am Concerned About Collapse"]

[Text] DER SPIEGEL: Mr. Ebeling, are you a Strauss fan?

Ebeling: Fan is an exaggeration at my age. I knew Mr. Strauss personally. We agreed on all things that we discussed. I respected him for a long time as one of the best politicians who had a feeling for future political developments.

DER SPIEGEL: Do you now intend to follow in the Big Chairman's footsteps in the GDR and establish your German Social Union [DSU] as a sister party of the Christian Social Union [CSU]?

Ebeling: That is not totally correct. We are standing between the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] of the FRG and the CDU; so we are a sister party of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group. This can be easily misunderstood because of the name, as if the DSU only was a clear partner of the CSU. We are a partner of the two parties. Nor would it be good for us to orient ourselves only toward the CSU, because many people here would only vote for the CDU West, but not for the CSU. We want to appear everywhere in the GDR.

DER SPIEGEL: Are the reservations about the south Germans too strong?

Ebeling: Definitely. The Saxons are against the Berliners, and the Berliners against the Saxons. The north Germans are called fish-heads. The north Germans call the south Germans names.

DER SPIEGEL: Why do you not use the C for "Christian" in your party name? You are a pastor at the famous Leipzig Thomas Church.

Ebeling: I could not have done that. The DSU was founded as a union of 12 groups. The north Germans

believe that you cannot make politics in the north with the word "Christian." I would have liked to have the word "Christian" in the name. Now I will embody the Christian element.

DER SPIEGEL: Chancellor Kohl would prefer a sister organization exclusively of the CDU West.

Ebeling: I do not want to give any advice here. However, I think that one should only appear with one party to win the elections. The fragmentation of the opposition can only do harm. I think that opinion polls are correct according to which 50 percent of the people in the GDR do not know whom to vote for. That may mean that 40 percent will perhaps not even vote.

DER SPIEGEL: What happens if the CDU West puts its stakes on the CDU East?

Ebeling: The CDU in the GDR has collaborated for over 40 years, it has supported the whole policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. It should dissolve itself and join us.

DER SPIEGEL: Will you also accept former SED members?

Ebeling: I am not afraid of establishing contacts. However, I do not want to have Schoenhuber's people in my party. But many people became SED members because they had to. I know many SED members who have a perfect character.

DER SPIEGEL: The West German parties are anxious to impose the federal German party system on the GDR. Do you want to have more latitude for an independent development?

Ebeling: No. My home country was East Germany, but my fatherland was the Federal Republic. Thus every GDR citizen was split. When the West German television newscast started at 2000, the inner emigration began. That was our world—not this world here. The world over there is for us the only possible one, because of the social market economy, because of freedom, because of the opportunity of living as a human being. I do not interpret it as imposing a system on us. We are a single Germany.

DER SPIEGEL: The West German parties are waging a sort of war by proxy in the GDR. The outcome of the elections on 6 May [now 18 March] will have an impact on the West German election campaign. Will you adopt the CDU/CSU slogan, "Freedom instead of socialism"?

Ebeling: Yes.

DER SPIEGEL: Against the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD]?

Ebeling: No, only against the SED. In its program, the SPD here in the GDR advocates a social market economy, not socialism. I will be very careful not to attack the SPD in this way. I know many friends who are very active in the SPD. That is wonderful. However, what we want to bring into politics is humanity—both in the election campaign and in social life.

DER SPIEGEL: Where are the differences between the opposition parties? Everybody is in favor of German unity, a state ruled by the law, and a social market economy.

Ebeling: That is correct. They all have a single goal: On 6 May, the SED must be superseded. Until then, there will hardly be an election campaign against each other. The differences will take shape very soon after 6 May.

DER SPIEGEL: But there must be something now that distinguishes the DSU from the SPD, for instance.

Ebeling: We are a conservative-liberal party. I am suffering terribly from the fact that the traditions and the history of the German people are viewed so negatively. We have many values from our history to contribute, including to a unified Europe.

DER SPIEGEL: Do you mean to say—as Strauss did formerly—that we should not allow Hitler to burden us any longer from his grave?

Ebeling: No. We will certainly still have to deal with the Hitler era in an honest way. In the GDR, this era has only been dealt with in cliches. The young people here must understand that this German history was the greatest catastrophe for Germany.

DER SPIEGEL: Do you want to achieve unity as soon as possible?

Ebeling: I hope we will have unity in three or five years—unless everything collapses here before that. I am almost afraid that will happen. We are only living from hand to mouth here.

DER SPIEGEL: If you want to have unity soon, the problem of alliance membership comes up.

Ebeling: Then we will be in a unified Europe without occupying powers. Then the question will come up. That must be decided by others, not by me.

DER SPIEGEL: Prime Minister Modrow has invited the roundtable opposition parties to enter into his government. Would you chip in, even though you are not yet represented at the roundtable?

Ebeling: No, I do not want the buck to be passed to me. I do not want to be held responsible for a catastrophic situation that I see coming, unless the SED changes its policy soon. The SED Government might cease to exist prior to 6 May, it might simply collapse. The wave of strikes in the country is increasing. In that case, there will have to be a new government. Then there will be an entirely different situation.

Nuclear Safety Office on Alleged Leaks

AU0102124990 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jan 90 p 3

[ADN report: "Reactor of Greifswald Nuclear Power Plant Still Out of Operation"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—The reactor of block five of the Greifswald nuclear power plant is still out of operation. This was stated by the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection (SAAS) in Berlin on 26 January upon inquiry.

In this connection, it was explained that during the planned test of the regulation installations to limit the reactor's output on 24 November 1989, three main circulating pumps were taken out of operation at 55 percent nominal output. As a result of an error in the display of the water level in one steam generator, another main circulating pump was automatically switched off via the lock at 2143. As a result, an emergency shutdown of the reactor should have been carried out automatically. However, as a result of defects in the release contacts of the relays of the emergency shutdown system, this did not happen. Subsequently, the emergency shutdown was released manually by the operator after 40 seconds.

The limit of the cassette outlet temperature was not reached. Even though brief local boiling had to be expected, the heating current density did not become critical.

After repairing the defects, the reactor was restarted on the evening of 26 November 1989 in order to continue test operations.

An investigation commission was established by the constructor of the plant, with the participation of the future operator and representatives of the Soviet expert group. Independently, the assessment of the event by the SAAS lead to the decision to have the reactor taken out of operation until the matter has been cleared up completely. This was done on 29 November 1989. The reactor will remain out of operation to revise and repair further defects of the project.

The SAAS stated that there was no impermissible radiation and no release of radioactive substances into the environment during the "extraordinary events and accidents" that have so far occurred in the GDR nuclear power plants. In each case, measures to prevent a recurrence were set down. The events were defects or malfunctions of operations, which were discovered by monitoring such operational parameters as pressure, temperature, radioactivity, and other things, as well as by the regularly recurring checks of the facilities and materials or by checks in evaluating malfunctions in other countries' nuclear power plants.

As part of the cooperation in safety checks of the blocks in use at the Greifswald nuclear power plant agreed upon during the visit by FRG Environment Minister Toepfer, which have already been introduced, all past events are being reinvestigated. The competent authorities of the GDR are in the process of preparing for the publication a scientific-technological compilation of the safety aspects of relevant events.

Explosion Ruled Out

AU0102130690 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jan 90 p 1

[Interview with Dr. Brune, director of Griefswald Nuclear Power Plant, by Joerg Staude; date and place not given: "Nuclear Explosion Is Impossible...."]

[Text] Staude: In its latest edition, the FRG magazine DER SPIEGEL writes that in Greifswald there is a nuclear facility with an explosive charge in operation that might blow up at any moment. What do you say about this accusation?

Brune: Since 1973 we operated the nuclear power plant in such a way that the environment has not been polluted—beyond natural radioactivity—and our own staff has not been exposed to impermissible amounts of radiation. The projects for the first four blocks, which date back to the 1960's, have been continually checked for their safety and have been reequipped correspondingly. This has facilitated safe work up to now. On the other hand, new analyses are necessary for future safe operations. Therefore, during the visit of the FRG environment minister we agreed on joint safety maintenance of the blocks.

In addition, it must be clearly said that our blocks are basically different from the type in Chernobyl. We have pressure water reactors, in which a nuclear explosion—and thus any related radioactive contamination of the environment, too—is impossible for reasons of physics.

Staude: The Hamburg magazine claims to know about the strangely frequent standstills of the blocks.

Brune: We also have safety mechanisms to prevent a meltdown of the core, but they are not as comprehensive and do not have as many reserves as today's projects. As a result, we switch the blocks off earlier in order to ensure the necessary safety in case of any irregularities. Therefore, our blocks are out of operation more frequently than those in other power plants. It is, however, completely wrong and also completely incomprehensible for our workers that the report claims that we are constantly on the brink of a disaster. Over the past years the facilities were available for energy production for 71-75 percent of the time. This would have been impossible if there had been constant malfunctions.

On the same topic, Reiner Lehmann, director general of the Nuclear Power Plant Combine told ND: "The management of the combine will work out a standpoint on the safety of the blocks and on the accusations by DER SPIEGEL and will present it to the roundtable on 5

February. The Greifswald blocks have permits for permanent operation by the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection."

Continued Operation Supported

LD0502184190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—The management of the nuclear power station combine takes the view that blocks one to four of the Greifswald nuclear power station can remain in operation. Speaking to the roundtable in Berlin on 5 February, its representative, Dr. Lehmann, suggested at the same time that the situation should be reviewed after completion of the present safety study, on which experts from both German states are working.

Thus Dr. Lehmann met the demand of the roundtable for an experts' report on the nuclear safety of the plant. The assessment to be undertaken will determine whether and if so under what conditions and for what period the further operation of the blocks can be secured. The management of the plant bases its views on reports from experts from the GDR and the USSR. [passage omitted]

Dresden Area Nuclear Reactor Begins Trials

LD0802145190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1950 GMT 7 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Dresden (ADN)—After several years of being reequipped, the research reactor of the Rossendorf Central Institute for Nuclear Research (Dresden Area) started a trial run today. The reactor guarantees maximum safety internally and for the surrounding area, Dr. Werner Rossbander, the chief radiation protection representative at Rossendorf, said today. He said the level of radiation is far below that of legally prescribed rulings. [passage omitted]

Young Social Democrats Elect Chairman

LD0302204690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1833 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The Young Social Democrats met in Berlin today for their constituent assembly. The 20-year-old Arne Grimm was elected as the first chairman. The trained photographer, who now works as a producer of books, has been an Social Democratic Party [SPD] member since 9 October 1989.

After two ballots—the first result was declared void—the Young Social Democrats also adopted a provisional statute and discussed the program. After long and controversial discussion, it was agreed that the new organization is an independent association that backs the goals of the SPD in the GDR and represents them. As the "left conscience" of the party it should keep a critical eye on its work. Initially, any person between 14 and 30 living in the GDR can become a member, as long as he does not belong to a political organization or party other than the SPD. [passage omitted]

Economic Paper Resumes Publication

AU0202164090 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Feb 90 p 15

["MZ" report: "New GDR Newspaper With Old Name"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 1 February—After a compulsory interruption of seven years, a newspaper has now again been published in the GDR, which, as its chief editor Reinhart Greuner says, has a "good old name": DIE WIRTSCHAFT [The Economy]. This newspaper had existed from 1946-83. At that time, the chief editor says, it experienced all the "ups and downs of the GDR economy" before it was discontinued at the decision of the government. In February and March one edition will be published every month; as of April, DIE WIRTSCHAFT is to be published weekly, every Thursday. As a result of being dependent on the available amount of paper, the print run is fixed at 25,000 for the time being. [passage omitted]

DIE WIRTSCHAFT feels pledged to support the economic reform in the GDR. [passage omitted]

DIE WIRTSCHAFT is published by the "Die Wirtschaft" publishing house, the leading GDR publishing house for economic literature. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry on USSR Troop Withdrawal

LD1502102490 Budapest MTI in English 0858 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI)—"The accord on the Soviet troops withdrawal may be concluded in a month, considering that Budapest and Moscow share the view that the stationing of units here is unjustified from both the military and political aspects," says Ferenc Somogyi, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in his contribution to Thursday's "MAGYAR NEMZET".

Ferenc Somogyi recently headed the Hungarian delegation to the expert talks with the Soviet Union on the pullout of armed forces.

"We expect the agreement will be ready in a month. It is a highly intricate task to fix the schedule of withdrawals in consideration of the transport facilities and technical conditions," Ferenc Somogyi points out and adds that it is misleading to say that if in 1956 it took them two days to come in, they could leave now at a similar speed, because that time they were already here in large numbers.

"Now the main question is how to carry out the withdrawal in a settled manner. This is expected by the international public and this is also in our interests from the point of view of the future development of Soviet-Hungarian relations," Ferenc Somogyi says in a contribution to "MAGYAR NEMZET".

Defense Spokesman Denies MiG-29 Offer to Iraq

LD1402140990 Budapest MTI in English 1224 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Budapest, February 14, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—'The Hungarian Army hasn't got any MIG 29 jet fighters, so it isn't in a position to offer such aircraft for sale', Colonel Gyorgy Keleti, spokesman for the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, said in response to an ECONEWS inquiry.

The colonel was denying reports carried by the Tokyo paper SANKEI SHIMBUN that Hungary had allegedly offered Iraq MIG 29s at 14 million dollars a piece.

Last year, the Soviet Union put the MIG 29 through its paces at several international air shows, and since the planes are on sale in the Soviet Union, any potential customer need have looked no further than there.

Mr Ferenc Markovics, head of the Defence Office of the Council of Ministers who also heads the inter-ministry committee in charge of arms exports, confirmed on ECONEWS inquiry that he had no knowledge of Hungary seeking buyers for fighter planes.

According to military observers, Hungary's MIG 21 and MIG 23 interceptors can in no way be regarded as the latest models, also, even if the Army were to decide to sell them—which seems rather unlikely, even in view of the planned troop cuts announced last year—they have been used too much to draw any reasonable bids.

The information SANKEI SHIMBUN carried seems all the less probable as it mentions precisely Iraq as a buyer: The Hungarian Government made a decision only last week to ban the sale of weapons to crisis regions and countries at war.

Kulcsar Briefs EC Ambassadors 13 Feb

LD1302211890 Budapest MTI in English 1853 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI)—Hungarian Minister of Justice, Kalman Kulcsar, was invited on Tuesday for a non-official, friendly discussion by the 12 ambassadors of the European Community, accredited to Hungary. Mr Kulcsar gave a briefing on the timely political and legal aspects of the transformations taking place in Hungary. The high-ranking diplomats reiterated their readyness to promote—through their own means available—the early admittance of Hungary in the Council of Europe and its approach to the EC.

Leninvaros Forum Cancelled, Grosz Attacked

LD1402223390 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] [Announcer] Peter Juhasz reports on a demonstration in Leninvaros:

[Juhasz] We have had enough of those who ruined our country! We do not want to see or hear Karoly Grosz! This was shouted by the almost 1,000-strong crowd of protestors this evening in Leninvaros. They were protesting against Karoly Grosz, representing the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], who was participating in the Economic Policy Forum scheduled for 2000 in the evening on the Leninvaros town television, in which the representatives of the various parties would have outlined their ideas. The Forum came to nothing. It was announced on the town's television that it would not take place. No reason was given, but they read out two communiques according to which the MSZMP is reporting the local organization of the Hungarian Democratic Forum for having organized the demonstration and is also reporting the Leninvaros Central Police Station to the Chief Prosecutor's Office.

But what in fact happened? A group of about 200-300 people broke off from the demonstrating crowd and waited outside the Cultural Center, which is where the town television station is also situated, for Karoly Grosz who arrived at about 1945. At this time, all hell broke loose. He was surrounded, jostled, spat upon, apparently a few people even hit him. Only the organizers could free the one-time MSZMP general secretary from the crowd, which had a lynching atmosphere.

Manhandling of Grosz Denied

LD1402233890 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Excerpts] In Leninvaros, Karoly Grosz was greeted by furious demonstrators. [passage omitted]

A short while ago one of those who accompanied Karoly Grosz to Leninvaros phoned and denied that the politician had been manhandled. He said that the demonstrators had only kicked his car.

Grosz Addresses MSZMP Rally in Kecskemet

LD1002230390 Budapest MTI in English 2036 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Budapest, February 9 (MTI)—'The internal political situation in Hungary is of extreme contradictions as the achievements exist side by side with the harmful and antirevolutionary elements,' said, among other things, Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party/MSZMP] Central Committee, at the party's election rally held in Kecskemet on Friday.

Then, he said that what the political opponents of the HSWP want by changing the system is not a socialism that functions properly to replace the bureaucratic one, but a transition to capitalism, parallel to rejecting the achievements of the past forty years.

The HSWP's programme calls for extending democratism in political life, which means none else but creating a constitutional state and self government, and settling the relations between parties and state.

'There is no advance without the left wing,' said Mr Grosz, adding that he refused to accept the ideology which considered only the professionals capable of leading the country. He says the workers and peasants should also have their representatives in parliament.

Pozsgay 'Will Remain' Presidential Candidate

LD1402222490 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] At an electoral rally in Tapolca, the Hungarian Socialist Party's candidate, Imre Pozsgay, confirmed that despite the attacks against his party, he will remain a candidate for president of the republic, for as he said, with this he is fulfilling his party's commission. In reply to a question, the minister of state affirmed that the government is capable of fulfilling its mandate until the elections.

At the same time, Pozsgay again urged that every party should give an account of the implementation of the agreements which came about at the national summit meeting in December.

Vitanyi on MSZP Election Prospects, Tasks

AU1002200190 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jan 90 p 5

[Report on interview with Ivan Vitanyi, Hungarian Socialist Party Presidium member, by Lajos Pogony in Budapest on 27 January: "Please Do Not Shoot Piano Player!—We Must Understand Logic of Transitional Situation"]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The National Board of the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP] held its second meeting in the spirit of preparations for the elections. Ivan Vitanyi was one of the speakers. We asked him for an interview during one of the meeting recesses.

[Pogonyi] Did you discuss that, according to several people, the withdrawal of the MSZP—or, if you like, its recoiling from challenges—continues?

[Ivanyi] I think that according to the commands of history, every socialist party in Central and Eastern Europe must overcome a withdrawal phase. In recent years, everything that has been unjustifiably called socialism here has failed and collapsed spectacularly. This situation determines the opportunity of action for those who still believe in the real idea of socialism.

[Pogonyi] In other words, your actions are limited.

[Ivanyi] Yes, but only temporarily. Obviously a party that accepts being called socialist must participate in dismantling the party state, and this can also be interpreted as withdrawal. It is the peculiarity of the Hungarian party that it recognized this situation before the other parties in our alliance, partly at the party conference held in 1988, when a new leadership took over, and even more so in October 1989. At the congress, we radically discarded the past and heritage of the state party and founded a new party, and we opened the road toward a democratic constitutional state ourselves.

[Pogonyi] At that time, this was a revolutionary step.

[Ivanyi] A peaceful revolution at that, carried out by the socialist party. [passage omitted]

[Pogonyi] The party state has collapsed, or at least has almost collapsed, and according to estimates the socialist party kept only 15 percent of party property. The apparatus has been reduced to a minimum. In short: from a state party, the MSZP became "one of the parties." What is the state of relations between the socialists and the government?

[Ivanyi] In my view, the relations are generally clear cut, but we must understand the logic of the transitional situation. Both the government and our party want the same thing, and both want to ensure the conditions of a peaceful transition, but with different means and in an independent way. The government is a national government which in this respect functions according to the party's principles, but not under its guidance. [passage omitted]

[Pogonyi] Is there adequate unity and solidarity between the party Presidium and the members?

[Ivanyi] When a party or any other organization withdraws, splits among its members are inevitable. The old habits can no longer be used in party activity. At such times, confidence and solidarity are very important. [passage omitted]

During my speech on 27 January, I mentioned a joke, according to which the following words are written on the wall in a Mexican pub: "You are requested not to shoot the piano player because he is doing his best." We must trust each other and have confidence that the others are also doing their best, and thus they are worthy of solidarity. [passage omitted]

Smallholders' Demands to National Assembly

LD1102031290 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Participants at the Independent Smallholders Party demonstration in Budapest demanded a suspension of the sale of land.

At the 15,000 strong demonstration in Budapest speakers on behalf of the Independent Smallholders, Landworkers, and Bourgeois Party demanded an immediate prices and wages freeze. Acting National Assembly Speaker Istvan Fodor received their petition and noted their demands, which will be submitted to the agricultural committee. If the committee so decides, modification of the land law will again be considered by parliament.

The demonstrators were not satisfied with the answer and indicated that if their demands were not met within a short time they were prepared for more demonstrations.

Independent Social Democratic Party Tasks Noted

AU1002194790 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Jan 90 p 6

[Article by Sara Pogany: "Independent Social Democracy Appears—Party of Sensible Work"]

[Excerpts] A new party has been voicing its opinions on the political arena. It has adopted a position on the Internal Ministry scandal and the disobedience appeal of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party [MSZDP]. They are the Independent Social Democrats. As is well known, at the 36th Congress of the MSZDP held in November 1989, 48 people left the party and founded a new one under the name of Independent Socialist Democratic Party. The party is guided by a caretaker body, presided over by Ferenc Kitzinger. In January 1990, their members numbered 400 people, and basic organizations were also created in the provinces, in the Pest, Bekes, Borsod, Heves, and Veszprem counties.

Their position on social democracy in Hungary was still formulated within the MSZDP, and they wanted to assert their position within this party. According to the evaluation of independent social democrats, their intention failed because of the opposition by the MSZDP leadership which is increasingly drifting toward a right-wing Christian democracy and liberalism. The independent social democrats thought at the 36th congress that the draft program was far from the ideas of social democracy, and it also outlined the profiles of a dictatorial leadership. The attacks originating from previous personal differences and differences of opinions provided the last impetus to leave the congress and—as they say—to create a uniform party based on really social democratic ideas and a clean platform. They are a small group who wants to lay the foundations of a left-wing people's party.

According to their own formulation, the Independent Social Democratic Party wants to become a center-left-wing mass party. They primarily represent people living on salaries and wages, workers in large-scale enterprises, and pensioners. Several other parties situated in the classic left, and not only there, formulate similar ideas. The question is what makes the independent social democrats different from the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP] and from the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] which is currently being reorganized. In the independent social democrats' view, the leftist movement is based on different interpretations. So far, nobody has implemented one of the major criteria of leftism, namely the central role of man, not in the least by the reorganizing MSZMP, and the tainted prominent leaders of the old state party are still there among the members of the MSZMP.

By the central role of man, the independent social democrats mean giving attention to all members of society, freedom, justice, equal chances, solidarity, tolerance toward each other, and striving toward social security. [passage omitted]

As for their economic program, according to their own slogan the independent social democrats want to become the party of sensible work. They want to apply political means in ensuring that superhuman individual efforts of 10-12 hours a day are not wasted on bad state investment projects or inadequately organized jobs. Therefore, a future free market economy is at the center of their economic program, an economy in which private property, community property, and public property increasingly prevail, while the proportion of state property gradually decreases. Coupled with all this is a strong policy of encouraging ventures and a firm social policy. [passage omitted]

The independent social democrats' ideas about foreign economic and foreign policy issues are the following: There is a need for a total reorganization of CEMA relations. They demand that the government publish the realities and balance the Soviet-Hungarian trade relations which—according to their information—resulted

in a CEMA debt of 1 billion transferable rubles to Hungary. As for their foreign policy concepts, a distant goal is to create a neutral and independent Hungary. [passage omitted]

Czinege Before Defense Examination Committee

LD1202205290 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI)—According to Lajos Czinege, allegations suggesting that he is the only person responsible for everything are untrue. The allegations have to be substantiated, and this has not happened to date.

This was one of the remarks made by the former minister of defence and former deputy prime minister on Monday. Czinege was speaking before parliament's Defence Examination Committee which called him in for the second time.

In answer to questions, Czinege, who has just recovered from an illness, tried to refute the charges brought against him. He said he was in the Army service house he lives in in Budapest on the basis of a lease contract, with continuity of right, as a retired minister. However, he intends to move out of the house to his home in Leanyfalu in return for compensation.

The committee members doubted whether the ex-minister was legally entitled to live in this villa in the Buda Hills. As he did not retire from the Army staff. At this point, Czinege said he remained an active soldier until December, 1987. This remark caused uproar in the committee, as they held this to be incompatible with the function of deputy prime minister.

Other things also came to light. According to Czinege, he was not, in general, off-hand or rough with his subordinates, although he did frequently lose his temper. In his view, he has no enemies. He did assault his adjutant, who today serves as a military attache abroad, but there is no animosity between them today: The former adjutant regularly sends him birthday greetings, for example.

Czinege continues to say that Imre Bokor's book, "Petty Monarchs in Uniform", was '110 per cent' harmful to the Army, and, were the author to have consulted with him earlier, he himself would have helped in disclosing the real truth.

The ex-minister still does not understand the motives which served as the basis for the attack against him, and this has caused him considerable suffering: Those he believed to be honest have turned out to be the ones who just want to save their own hides, he said.

Former Agriculture Ministry Leaders Acquitted

LD1302044790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] A verdict of acquittal has been given in another show trial. The former leaders and numerous employees of the former Ministry of Agriculture were called to account, at first in 1948, for alleged organizing activity. Those concerned, all of whom were nonparty members, in fact held meetings to delegate representatives to local trade union leadership, which consisted primarily of party functionaries. According to the justification of the time, their action was contrary to the guideline of the coalition governing parties. Now, however, the Supreme Court Presidial Council has declared that possible opposition to the government's policy does not necessarily mean opposition to the democratic state order, as well. Therefore, for lack of a crime, the convicted parties were acquitted.

Liquidation Official on Workers' Militia Assets

LD1202152690 Budapest MTI in English 1442 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI)—Real estate and other assets belonging to the workers' militia—disbanded without a legal successor last year—was appraised as totalling some 8,000 million forints, the government commissioner in charge of liquidation said at a press conference on Monday in Budapest.

Government commissioner Nandor Gruber said that the workers' militia received 961 million forints from the budget in 1989, of which it had utilized 840 million by October 23, when its assets were frozen. The remaining 120 million forints was not sufficient for the liquidation procedure, for which an additional 250 million forints was raised in loans.

The organization, which had 55,000 members, possessed 130 pieces of real estate and property. In the course of appraising the assets, suspicious documents referring to asset salvaging were discovered. These have now been forwarded to the attorney's office, and proceedings initiated against those who signed them on behalf of the militia. Many legally unclarified real estate affairs have come to light: cases where assets of the workers' militia and the former HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] were hardly separable, for instance, or where workers' militia premises were built on land owned by the churches.

A tender was announced to utilize their four largest properties, including the modern national headquarters

building and the luxurious holiday centre at Lake Balaton. Thirty-seven applications were received: some wanted to purchase, or some to use the properties forsocial use either by offering property in exchange, or with no indemnification at all. As was reported, the tenders were not felt to be suitable, and so the liquidation organization announced another tender on February 1, 1990, in which it designates health care, social welfare and educational considerations as priority aims. (Workers' militia headquarters has been given to the Ministry of the Interior by the Council of Ministers in exchange for 3 Budapest properties.)

The Ministry of Finance has set up a special organization to manage and utilize the frozen assets of the workers' militia. At least a twelve month [as received] is necessary to fulfil these tasks. According to preliminary calculations, 1,000 million forints will be paid to the state budget after liquidation is complete.

The voluntary militiamen have been demobbed. Only 600 full-time officers were employed by the organization, several of whom have been transferred to the Ministry of Defence, about two thirds granted early retirement, and others granted compensation totalling a year's wages.

Investigation of Workers' Guard Leaders Launched

LD1202154690 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] The Chief Prosecutor's Office has launched an investigation of several leaders of the abolished Workers' Guard. The ministerial commissioner in charge of winding up the property of the one-time armed body has said, for the time being and without going into detail, that they have come across property-salvaging actions and have also discovered financial abuses, and moreover, in connection with official dwellings. Only after the investigation has been concluded will detailed information on the affair be provided.

Wages, Labor Chief Interviewed on Unemployment

LD1202135390 Budapest MTI in English 1158 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI)—"The employment service organizations are not yet suitably prepared for unemployment that might way surpass the 20,000-30,000 noted last year. The country and city agencies and regional offices work with a total staff of 240 throughout the entire country. Should there be large-scale unemployment, the system of institutions would simply not be able to operate efficiently", said Ferenc Munkacsy, head of department at the State Office for Wages and Labour, in an interview with MTI.

"They would have no time left even for the suitably controlled distribution of unemployment aid, to say nothing of organization and creating new jobs. The passive employment service methods would come into prominence, and the time available would be sufficient only for providing financial aid, instead of for job creation, dealing with retraining, and the other forms of assistance that would mean a genuine solution. We reckoned with about 50,000 unemployed when we created the unemployment fund. Some 5,000 million forints of this year's fund of 8,000 million forints can be spent on labour goals, and this is double the amount for 1989.

"In 1989, 7,500 new jobs were created from the support of 1,100 million forints. The largest expenditure in 1990 will continue to be support for job-creating investments. If we are not forced to again carry out an unscheduled regrouping of finances, then around 1,600 million forints could be turned to this end, concentrating on the counties struggling with the greatest employment problems.

"This year, we have already set aside 1,000 million forints from the employment fund for supplementary allocations to be granted to those areas in a critical employment situation. This status has been given to Pecs and vicinity, and Batonyterenye, Egercsehi, Recsk and Ozd are also being considered", Mr Munkacsy stated.

Presence of Soviet Troops May Be 'Trump Card'

LD1402151490 Warsaw PAP in English
1205 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 14—In the wake of the announcement on the Soviet Union's readiness to withdraw its troops from Poland, GAZETA WYBORCZA writes today:

"Before we remove the Russians beyond the Bug River, we should answer the question whether we want to remove them also from Germany. For it is hard to imagine the Soviet divisions marching out of Poland but staying in the territory of the present GDR—which many a Pole would deem much-desired.

"If, on the other hand, the Russians consistently withdrew from Germany, they would do that only to let the united Germany enjoy the status of a neutral state. This is a dangerous scenario for us. A neutral Germany is a superpower which, according to the German political tradition, could sooner or later start drifting towards the East and Russia.

"We have never profited by that. It is in the interest of Poland, and of other states, that this ship anchors in an integrating Europe.

"A new game will soon begin in the European policy. We are sitting down to it having poor cards. The Soviet troops in Poland may be—though it sounds paradoxical—our trump card. Europe is interested in their remaining on our territory till a new security system is created.

"It is worth realizing how much this card is worth. If we give it away right now, making Russians withdraw, we will not get a penny for it.

"The past year showed the Poles being a nation able to conduct a cautious policy. This added to our reputation in the world. The coming months will provide many opportunities to strengthen or to lose it. The question of Soviet troops in Poland is the first test," GAZETA WYBORCZA wrote.

Skubiszewski Sees Shevardnadze, Others in Ottawa

LD1302235790 Warsaw PAP in English
2322 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Ottawa, Feb. 13—Tuesday was a busy day for Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski taking part in the "Open Skies" international conference. He met head of Soviet diplomacy Eduard Shevardnadze on Monday night and for the second time today. Both these talks and earlier talks with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker covered not bilateral contacts alone.

The PAP correspondent learns that the interlocutors paid most attention to European problems in the context of events of the past few days and new political initiatives, particularly the process of re-unification of Germany. Participants in the talks discussed also prospects for convening a summit of states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act still this year.

Similar questions were raised today during Minister Skubiszewski's new meetings with British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Douglas Hurd and French and Greek Foreign Ministers Roland Dumas and Antonis Samaras.

One of the Polish features was the signing here today of a protocol of agreements between Polish and Canadian Governments in culture, academic and sports relations by Polish ambassador Alojzy Bartoszek and undersecretary of state at the Canadian Foreign Ministry Jacques Roy.

Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski today gave interviews to the influential Canadian daily GLOBE AND MAIL and to the CBS main Canadian TV network.

Ambassador Visits USSR Supreme Soviet

LD1302225190 Warsaw PAP in English
2022 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Moscow, Feb. 13—Poland's ambassador to the USSR Stanislaw Ciosek visited the Soviet parliament today, on the eve of a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Ciosek met in the parliament with Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Rafik Nishanov.

Deputy Spokesman on German Unity Conference

LD1402223990 Warsaw PAP in English
1950 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 14—Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki in his talks in Britain and Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski during the conference in Ottawa raised the question of Poland's participation in the so-called six-power conference on Germany unification.

In relation to this, Government Deputy Spokesman Henryk Wozniakowski told PAP:

Poland wants to participate in the conference with a full right to vote on questions directly concerning our country. "Nothing on us without us", the slogan known from Poland's history expresses today the fundamental principle of the Polish reason of state.

Minister Skubiszewski's interlocutors, namely U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze expressed sympathy and deep understanding for the Polish stand. Also Great Britain's Premier Margaret Thatcher is ready to support it, Wozniakowski stated.

Our proposal met with great interest in the world. It is another sign of Polish initiative in international policy, the deputy spokesman added.

Mazowiecki on Participation

LD1502001390 Warsaw PAP in English 2327 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 14 (PAP)—In his statement for PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jacewicz made aboard the plane on his way back to Poland, Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki said:

"We have to be very explicit and firm while conveying to all the parties concerned, both Germans and the four powers that our right to participate in the talks on the future of Germany is unquestionable. I think that there are many premises which point out that Poland will be present (during the talks) and I cannot imagine that these talks could be held without our participation.

"After two and a half days of talks I can say that the interest in Poland in Great Britain is greater than I expected. This interest results, among other things, from the transformations in Central and Eastern Europe. The British have a lot of esteem for Poland as the country which is most advanced in these transformations and the most stable one," Mazowiecki said.

FRG Rejects Participation

LD1402224490 Warsaw PAP in English 1957 GMT 14 Feb 90

["No Need To Include Poland in Unity Talks, Bonn Says"—PAP headline]

[Text] Bonn, Feb. 14—According to the government sources here, the FRG virtually rejected today Poland's claim to be joined in the six-state group which is to oversee Germany re-unification, REUTERS reported today.

Reportage on Mazowiecki Visit to Great Britain

Second Day Activities

LD1402032590 Warsaw PAP in English 2255 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] London, Feb. 13—The second day of the official visit of Poland's Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki to Great Britain featured a series of meetings with politicians, businessmen and Poles residing in Britain.

The day was wrapped up by a dinner given by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at Downing Street. The talks were dominated by international issues, especially the German problem. In speeches delivered at the reception, the prime ministers were at one that in a future Europe with a united Germany the to-date borders of states must be inviolable and guaranteed. During the talks and meetings on Tuesday, the sides also dwelt broadly on Polish-British economic and financial cooperation. The sides also touched upon the need to wisely solve the problem of Poland's foreign debt, stressing the importance of cadre training in the field of management, banking, finance and other branches of the economy. [here Warsaw PAP in English notes, "Please note that take No. 2 of "Mazowiecki Continues Visit to Britain" is missing due to technical reasons."]

Meeting With Industrialists

At 0930 hrs the premier arrived at the headquarters of the Confederation of British Industry [CBI] affiliating nearly quarter of a million companies, where he was awaited by the presidents, directors and trustees of companies.

In a speech delivered to the industrialists, Mazowiecki said that despite many difficulties in overcoming the communist legacy, positive signs also surfaced in Poland. Prices went up high but at the end of the month they began to stabilize and even fall. The first unemployed also appeared but people are at last beginning to respect their work. The exchange rate of the zloty is stable and not one dollar has been taken from the stabilization fund set up with the participation of Britain, among others.

"We are at the beginning of the road, burdened by tremendous difficulties. The assistance of Western countries is therefore the more important," the premier said.

Mazowiecki also stressed that some undertakings cutting consumption as well as the operation of foreign investors in Poland are of a transitional nature. The long-term goal is to create an absorptive market in Poland, one open to foreign goods and capital, he pointed out.

Favourable Conditions for Contacts

The president of the Confederation Trevor Holdsworth also took the floor. He announced that over 100 companies responded to his appeal delivered at a congress of the organization in November that member conmpanies train Polish experts and managers within their cadre training programs. Holdsworth underscored the long traditions of economic cooperation between Poland and Britain and the CBI's interest in further expanding it.

Working Meetings

All the working meetings held by Mazowiecki today were similar. They included information about the situation in Poland, an exchange of views on the unification of Germany, and various aspects of the country's economic situation and prospects of its development.

In BBC Mazowiecki held talks on assistance for Polish newsmen. The BBC will participate in the training of Polish journalists.

Mazowiecki-Kinnock

The issue of Germany's unification dominated talks between the Polish premier and the leader of the Labour Party, Neil Kinnock. Kinnock inquired about ways of backing the process of democratization in Poland and was told that economic assistance was the most important and most effective. Kinnock briefed Mazowiecki on the proposal of the Labour Party to convene in London an international conference of 35 CSCE-member states on the economic situation in East and Central Europe.

Mazowiecki-Baker

Chairman of the Conservative Party Kenneth Baker drew attention to the great role of Poland in speeding up the process of democratization in East and Central Europe. He stressed the boldness of the Poles in embarking on the program of tremendous economic transformations.

Premier Mazowiecki stressed that Poland welcomed the initiative of training Polish cadres in Britain.

When Lech Walesa visited Britain last December, a representative of London City asked him during a meeting with industrialists to tell the Polish premier that companies in the city stood ready to assist Poland with know-how. Today Hugh Bidwell, the City's mayor, made such an assurance directly to Mazowiecki. Bidwell stated that all Polish requests in this field will be carefully reviewed and the response would be as helpful as possible. The mayor made such a commitment during a luncheon in honour of the Polish premier at City Hall.

Bidwell stated that Britain was currently seriously considering new possibilities of doing business with Poland.

Premier Mazowiecki thanked for the to-date aid and readiness to render more. He also shared a reflection on the role of tradition in the life of Britain and the need to restore historical awareness in Poland.

Straight from the City Premier Mazowiecki travelled to the townhall of London's west district, Hammersmith, which is inhabited by a large community of Polish emigrees. In the name of military and independence emigrees, the premier was welcomed by Artur Rynkiewicz, chairman of the Polish union grouping over 70 emigree organizations. Rynkiewicz thanked the premier for getting involved in the fortunes of Poles in the Soviet Union and asked for further action of the Polish Government on behalf of Polish exiles. He also presented the scope of the charity campaign waged by emigree circles for the needs of Poland. Medical aid for Poland alone topped 15 million pounds.

"For decades of communist domination in Poland, London was an inspiration for freedom strivings in the country, for persistence in striving to expand the scope of freedom and regain independence," Mazowiecki said.

Apology to Emigrees

"Your stand also takes credit for the current process of democratization of the Polish State and winning back sovereignty. Many of you were forced to emigrate, were deprived of Polish citizenship and contacts with the country. For all of this, and for the lies and slanders which you received plenty, I apologize in the name of the Republic," Mazowiecki stated.

Pointing to many circumstances conducive to transformations in Poland, such as the pontificate of John Paul 2 and the common striving for unification of Europe, Premier Mazowiecki called for a bold and wise use of these trumps. "Let us do this together," said he.

During the meeting Mazowiecki received a check for 100 thousand pounds collected among Polish emigrees for the fund for supporting the government's initiatives.

Answering questions, the premier said that in view of the State of Poland's finances, the paying out of damages for the property expropriated by the war was out of the question.

As regards Soviet troops in Poland, the Polish premier said that their presence and their withdrawal had to be linked to a broader progress in disarmament.

A question was also asked about whom Kizczak and Jaruzelski represented, particularly after the dissolution of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party]

The fact that I am here as premier goes also to the credit of those people and very difficult decisions made by them. I myself was interned for a year, as a result of declaring martial law by them, but today I respect them and they display full loyalty towards me and the government that I run.

Reception at Thatcher's

Tonight, Premier Mazowiecki went to a dinner given in his honour by Premier Margaret Thatcher. The heads of both governments delivered speeches during the reception.

14 Feb Meetings

LD1402205690 Warsaw PAP in English 1346 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] London, Feb. 14—Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki this morning called on Edward Raczynski, a senior among the Polish emigrants in Great Britain.

Next, the premier visited the wartime underground headquarters of Winston Churchill and the British Government near Whitehall.

Then Mazowiecki paid a half-hour-long visit to Westminister's Archbishop Cardinal Basil Hume and was received by Prince of Wales Charles, heir to the throne.

Still before noon the Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki and British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd met for talks in the Foreign Office.

Mazowiecki Satisfied

LD1402230790 Warsaw PAP in English 1609 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] London, Feb. 14 (PAP)—Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki met with journalists at the Polish embassy here early afternoon.

He expressed great satisfaction over the course of talks he had held, where both sides understood each other completely, especially on international issues.

The premier said that he had invited British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd to visit Poland soon.

Remarks Upon Warsaw Return

LD1402231690 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Having completed his three-day official visit to Great Britain, Council of Ministers Chairman Tadeusz Mazowiecki returned to Warsaw this evening. Here is what the premier said to journalists at the airport:

[Begin recording] [Mazowiecki] We met with great understanding, in particular from Madam Prime Minister Thatcher, but also from financial and industrial circles and various political groups. We were met with understanding on political issues, in particular international ones, and especially the issue of security for Germany's neighbours with the new solutions and the German situation—here we were met with full understanding.

I think we were also met with great understanding on the economic requests that we made. I can say that I am returning from this visit with great satisfaction and with the conviction that the visit has resulted in renewing the refreshing Polish-British relations and that Great Britain has done very good concerning Polish matters.

[Questioner] How do you assess the result of the meetings with the British Polonia?

[Mazowiecki] My meetings with the Polonia were very cordial. I actually have three meetings [words indistinct] under the Polish Airmen's Monument—that was very warm and I think that [words indistinct] but something very significant occurred.

[Questioner] Will they come to Poland?

[Mazowiecki] I think that they will come to Poland, I think that they have a very sympathetic attitude and understanding [words indistinct] money collected for the fund, this so-called fund of mine. I think that here there has been a significant breakthrough.

[Questioner] Why did the meeting with the government in exile not take place?

[Mazowiecki] Did you arrange this meeting?

[Questioner] No, [words indistinct]

[Mazowiecki] There is only one government. A private conversation could have taken place, and a private telephone conversation did in fact take place.

[Questioner] The problem of unification of Germany. During the conversation with Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, how was this problem tackled?

[Mazowiecki] Sir, this is a topic for a long lecture and not for a talk at the airport. The issue was presented in accordance with our interests and here we have reached considerable mutual understanding.

Wroclaw Militiamen Go Out on Strike

LD1402201990 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] There is a militiamen's strike in Wroclaw. At 1330, during a work break, a cavalcade of civic militia Nysa- and Maluch-brand vehicles drove through the town with sirens blaring.

In January, the militiamen unionists demanded a change of their head of voivodship. The demand was not met. The militiamen first put banners on buildings and vehicles; today they switched on their sirens.

'Fighting Solidarity' Protest Held in Poznan

LD1302224490 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Poznan, Feb. 13—"Down with communism", "Down with SB" (Security Service), "Jaruzelski must go" shouted participants in a rally organized here today by the fighting Solidarity.

Next the demonstrators marched to the militia provincial headquarters where they made speeches and then dispersed.

The demonstration was peaceful. The militia did not intervene.

New Newspaper Outlines Editorial Policy

AU1402122890 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 12 Feb 90 p 1

[Marek Siwiec, editor in chief of TRYBUNA: "We Are Beginning Anew"]

[Text] We are publishing a new newspaper. A new paper of the Social Democracy of the Polish Republic [SDRP]. Only time will tell whether this will be a different party and whether this paper will be a better paper.

The paper was to have been called WOLNA TRYBUNA, but it was finally decided to stick to TRYBUNA. We promise, however, that it will be free.

We are beginning with a new title, but we cannot pretend that we are beginning completely anew. It is impossible to separate the continuity of social life by a mere stroke of a pen.

We want to create a new formula for a platform of the left. We have had enough of demagogy, of labeling people, and ignoring facts. We do not intend to falsify reality in the name of principles that may be comfortable for particular elites. Our declaration of openness is not dictated by any element of competition, but stems from one of the vital elements in the philosophy of the SDRP. We want to become a focus for calm deliberation, interesting proposals, and alternative programs.

In these pages you will encounter much information and discover our point of view, namely, a questioning and rational relationship to the Polish reality.

You will not find any venom or inflammatory language here. This is the favorite amunition—fueling hate and bitterness—for all those who only yesterday had everything and could do everything.

We are starting with a new crew. Today, many new journalists are starting work with TRYBUNA.

They have come here with their hopes and fears. Nowadays, working for a paper of the left is only for the romantics.

We are trying to shape a paper of the modern left, convinced that in Poland there is a place for all political orientations now that we are all in our own home.

Military, Other Groups Continue Demonstrations

Roman on Talks With Military

AU1402151190 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Prime Minister Petre Roman at noon held a meeting with a group of delegates from military units in Timisoara and other localities.

The meeting examined the delegates' demands contained in the appeal sent to the president of the Provisional National Unity Council.

At the end of the discussions, the prime minister made the following statement to the press:

[Begin Roman recording] A joint communique with the military representatives here will be issued. We have discussed all the points they raised and, in the name of truth and justice, we have decided—without prejudice—to examine in particular problems regarding the accusations against the participation of some military commanders in the events in Timisoara and Bucharest. This examination will be carried out by an independent commission, which is outside the influence of people who could have been involved in those events in one way or another. We have also taken note of the argument of possibly placing the minister of defense in reserve, an argument which we have to examine, without prejudice, together with the president of the country and other political and military figures. Finally, I view it as my duty to assure these military representatives that, by taking these steps, they have not made themselves guilty toward the military institution, in the sense that they cannot be called to account and no proceedings can be brought against them for making such accusation. [end recording]

14 Feb Demonstrations

AU1502091490 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Yesterday [14 February], new demonstrations were held in Bucharest Victory Square. There were approximately 1,000 uniformed military personnel who asked for the elimination of certain Army cadres and the improvement of living conditions, a few hundred employees from the Suceava Artificial Yarn Enterprise, who protested against measures to halt activity of the Suceava Enterprise, and members of Movie Makers Association.

Suceava Workers' Protest

AU1402175290 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Several hundred employees of the Suceava Artificial Yarn Enterprise, have come to Victory Square in Bucharest to demonstrate against measures taken by the Country Council of the National Salvation Front to stop the activity of this enterprise. This action was organized by the enterprise trade union. The trade union president, Mr. Octavian Dirja, and the technical director, Mihai Rebenciuc, stated to a ROMPRES editor that the measure of halting work in this production capacity worth more than 2 billion 500 million lei left the 2,800 workers without any source of income, particularly those families in which both husband and wife work in this unit.

As for the degree of pollution of which the unit is accused, there are differing opinions. Thus, we have been informed that as a result of expert analysis carried out by teams of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Suceava Anti-Epidemic Health Center, Suceava Water Management Office, and the joint report of the Ministry of Finance and Suceava branch of the National Bank, the halting of activity in the Suceava Artificial Yarn Enterprise has been suggested. On the other hand, the employees claim that after halting the activity in the two sections that produce staple fibre, the pollution degree has been reduced considerably, coming close to the approved norms. Likewise, if an amount of 400 million lei were approved, it would be possible to modernize the current installation by August and thus reduce the degree of pollution to the approved limit.

The participants in the demonstrations want to present the current situation to the Romanian Government, requesting urgent solutions to their problems.

Officers' Refusal of Compromise

AU1502100490 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Bucharest, Feb 15 (AFP)—Romanian Army officers demanding the ouster of the defense and interior ministers refused a government compromise Thursday, as they staged their third day of protests outside government headquarters here. The soldiers are also demanding democratic reform and a purge of officers tainted by the regime of Nicolae Ceausescu or the attempt to crush the popular uprising that brought the dictator's downfall on December 22.

The officers said they want new talks with Prime Minister Petre Roman, after refusing his offer that a special committee investigate the charges against Defense Minister Nicolae Militaru and Interior Minister Mihai Chitac, both Army generals. The prime minister made the proposal after a first meeting with an Army delegation late Wednesday. But it was quickly rejected by some 2,000 disgruntled soldiers who kept up the protest late Wednesday. Their numbers dwindled to a few dozen overnight, but were expected to pick up again during the day. The soldiers have accused General Militaru of creating "tensions" within the Armed Forces, while General Chitac has been charged with taking part in repressing the revolt in Timisoara in December that later engulfed the entire country.

Under the provisional government's compromise, the commission report on the two generals would be handed

over to President Ion Iliescu who himself would make the decision whether the two men should step down.

The Army revolt is the latest in a series of protests against Romania's provisional leadership, shaken by defections and accused of undemocratic tendencies.

Communique on Roman Talks With Military

AU1502102390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0919 GMT 15 Feb 90

["Communique"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 15/2/1990—Following a dialogue between members of local military units and Prime Minister Petre Roman, the proposals and demands contained in an appeal broadcast by the mass media on 12 February 1990 were analysed.

From the items of the appeal, the following has been achieved:

1. The prime minister decided to appoint a Government Commission to find out the truth about the role of the Army in the revolution from 16 to 22 December 1989. Members of the commission shall be persons above all suspicion. Nobody can put pressure, threaten or take coercitive [word as received] measures against the members of the commission or of the persons it investigates.

The findings shall promptly be issued to the press.

2. It was agreed to bring under scrutiny military who, by their attitude and action, contributed to the implementation of the measures aimed to put down the revolution. Military action shall be taken against them unless the facts are criminal in character as well.

The justness of the national defence minister's proposals as a result of which generals and officers were recalled to active service and promoted shall be re-evaluated in the context of their real contribution to the victory of the revolution.

3. In consideration of the charges brought against the national defence minister and the minister of the interior, the prime minister decided to appoint a government commission.

The conclusions of the commission shall be submitted by the prime minister to the president of the Provisional National Unity Council having in view his legal competence to recall and appoint the two ministers.

The prime minister decided that the military representatives who took part in the dialogue should meet again in two weeks' time to know the grounds for the decisions that are to be taken.

4. It was agreed that in the transitional period until elections it was unwelcome to appoint a civilian to hold the important position of minister of national defence.

5. It was agreed that competence alone is the basic criterion for promotion to leadership.

6. In connection with certain interpretations given by the Ministry of National Defence to certain legal provisions (passports issued to the staff, the prospects for a shorter work week, etc.) the prime minister said they should not be to the detriment of the military.

7. Sociocultural orientation of the young military was assessed as welcome and required in a modern and civilized society. Hence the cooperaation with specialists and relevant civilian institutions, and the proper equipment and functioning of army houses.

8. The request of the military to be given the right to resignation was assessed as justified, wherefore the necessary legal framework should be provided.

9. The legal provision was reinforced to ban the Armed Forces from political membership. Which requires to close all possibilities for political parties to penetration into the Armed Forces.

The prime minister said a military presence in the Senate does not imply political commitment on the part of the military.

10. The prime minister put forth the idea of setting up a Government Commission to deal with the problems of the military.

11. The request of the military delegation that the parties should state their position to the Army and the national defence questions was considered as justified.

12. The prime minister agreed that presidential military units be disbanded.

Questions related to the Military Academy of Engineering (ATM) awaiting urgent solutions were also taken up.

Security is guaranteed to all persons involved in the ATM requests over 20 January-15 February 1990.

Taking into consideration the presence or involvement of military of all ranks in making certain claims in a legal framework, the prime minister pledged in the name of the government that they should not suffer the rigours of military hierarchy and discipline.

He assumed responsibility for the integration free of negative effects of the respective military in their units, and for contestation within the army to be eliminated.

Military Groups Complain at NSF Headquarters

AU0902193290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1817 GMT 9 Feb 90

["A Military Delegation at the NSF Council"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Mr Cazimir Ionescu, vice-president of the Executive Bureau of the National Salvation Front Council, and

Mr Gelu Voican Voiculescu, deputy prime minister of Romania, successively received the representatives of an Army unit from Topraisar, Constanta County, and of the students of the Military Technical Academy.

The military delegation informed about a number of deviations on the part of cadres in their unit and formulated claims for better food, hygiene, observance of the Army rules in force, the elimination of favouritism, of bribes and beat-ups and of the debasing vocabulary used by a number of cadres in their relationship with their subordinates. At the same time, they requested the reduction of Army service in Romania to 12 months, radical changes in the Army, including the replacement of discredited cadres, as well as an analysis of the situation of the people who, in the early days of the revolution, ordered the Army to support Ceausescu and, subsequently, stayed in their command offices, some of them being even promoted.

The pupils of the Military Technical Academy set forth 52 proposals for the separation of the Technical Academy from the Military Academy, alignment of military higher education to the education law, with the exception of the period of military training, decent learning and living conditions, as well as the creation of a commission to inquire into the events occurred at the Military Academy during the revolution. It was also requested that that commission should include representatives of military students.

The two delegations requested guarantees for the security of the cadres, students and military who formulated and supported the respective proposals.

Celac Meets Ministers, Gives Speech in Ottawa

Canadian, Turkish, UK Foreign Ministers

AU1202192590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1638 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 12/2/1990—Romanian Foreign Minister Sergiu Celac, now in Ottawa from the conference on open skies, had talks with Joseph Clark, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs. During the talks, views were exchanged on the current stage and prospects of the Romanian-Canadian collaboration in domains of mutual interest, and on the current international situation. After the interview, the two ministers held a short news conference.

Romania's Foreign Minister Sergiu Celac also met separately with Mesut Yilmaz, Turkey's foreign minister, and Douglas Hurd, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

Secretary of State Baker, Others

AU1302221590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2007 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Ottawa ROMPRES, 13/2/1990—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/2/1990—Romania's Foreign Minister Sergiu Celac and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker exchanged opinions in Ottawa on the prospects of developing Romanian-U.S. relations on new basis.

The Romanian minister also met and conducted talks with the foreign ministers of West Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Italy Gianni de Michelis, the Netherlands Van den Broek, and the Hungarian Republic Gyula Horn. They approached questions related to bilateral relations and aspects of the political life on the European Continent.

Report on 'Open Skies' Address

AU1302222690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1604 GMT 13 Feb 90

["Sergiu Celac's Statement in Ottawa"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 13/2/1990—An impending "Open Skies" agreement, will certainly strengthen confidence among the states participating in the two military alliances. It may hopefully encourage the elaboration and the adoption of other confidence building and disarmament agreements and measures by providing a broader view of an emerging system of verification and control, said Mr.Sergiu Celac, foreign minister of Romania in his statement on 12 February at the "Open Skies" conference taking place in Ottawa. We believe, said the minister, that in order to reach that objective the current negotiations should take into account at least four fundamental challenges:

The "Open Skies" system should be conceived to function as a confidence-building instrument, not causing more suspicion, but rather alleviate the existing sources of mistrust. It should not become a burden for anyone but evolve in an natural way, on a basis of mutual goodwill, as a normal fact of life in the relations between states.

It should offer equal chances for all participating states, irrespective of their size, military potential or level of technological development.

The legal instrument to be negotiated should be simple and flexible enough to make possible the adjustments that will be required in the future to suit the specific conditions of a changing world.

Meeting these challenges will turn the original concept of a confidence-building measure into an effective instrument for fostering a climate of understanding and co-operation in a new Europe. It will be necessary to ensure a sound cooperative relationship between the observing and the observed to see that the observing mission is performed without interfering with the normal function of the national safety flight regulations. The participating states should be protected against possible commercial use, without their consent, of the information and data and information concerning their territory, which have been obtained as a result of a flight under the "Open Skies" system.

The information collected by an observing flight would fit the logic of the "Open Skies" system, as a confidence building measure.

What is being called "Open Skies" should not be kept "closed" between military alliances. In fact, the system should be open for participation by all European countries if and when they may wish to join.

The Romanian delegation, said the minister, is confident that such a course of action would facilitate the negotiating process in this conference seen indeed as a symbol of the new spirit prevailing in the international relations, and foster the climate of co-operation that is required for a successful conclusion of our endeavours.

Speaking also about, the future of the European security and cooperation process the foreign minister of Romania said it would have to evolve quickly into a real institutional structure. The Romanian Government believes that an agreement, at least in principle, could be reached at a summit level meeting of the CSCE participating countries later this year.

Free Romania welcomes the progress achieved so far on arms limitation and reduction and hopefully expects the conclusion, during the current year, of the first negotiated agreement on conventional disarmament in Europe.

Canadian Energy Minister, Others

AU1402122690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1131 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 14/2/1990—On 13 February 1990 the minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Sergiu Celac, had an interview with the minister of energy, mines and resources of Canada, Jake Epp.

Questions were discussed relative to the Romanian-Canadian collaboration in the sphere of nuclear power. Both sides expressed willingness to continue and step up their cooperation in putting the nuclear power plant of Cernavoda into operation in the shortest possible time and in conditions of highest safety.

Other domains of mutual interest were approached in which the cooperation between the two countries can expand.

On 13 February, too, Romanian Foreign Minister Sergiu Celac had an interview with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. In continuation of their Bucharest dialogue, the two ministers discussed questions related to the Romanian-French cooperation in the economic, political, cultural and scientific areas. This time, too, they expressed the mutual wish to intensify the traditional collaboration between the two countries in the interests of both peoples, of building a common home in Europe.

The same day, Romanian Foreign Minister Sergiu Celac met during separate interviews with Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski and Norwegian Foreign Minister Kjell Megne Bondevik.

During the talks questions were approached with regard to the development of bilateral ties for the expansion of cooperation between Romania and the respective countries in various areas of joint interest as well as to current aspects of the political situation in Europe.

Roman Talks About CEMA, UN Membership

AU0802124090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1151 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 8/2/1990—First of all Romania must reinstate its European status and vocation, shows [as received] Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman in an interview with the weekly "LUMEA AZI" (The World Today). Our contacts, both official and through the agency of non-governmental institutions, well-known on an international plane, have been multiple and, generally, positive. We decided to play, though it is not so easy for us, Romania's participation in virtually all the international bodies in which we were before being excluded. I mean all the UN bodies as well as all the other organizations like WHO, FAO [UN food and agriculture organization], the World Meteorological Organizations, and so on. We expressed our willingness to participate in the IMF and IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development]. Considering we are already members of these organisms, and generally speaking, we renewed all the links of the European chain, in particular, and of the world one to a certain extent.

Romania's allegiance to CMEA can no longer be viewed as a political option as it is a reality we judge according to economic principles. Consultations are being held to reform this organization, to completely restructure it. If the new formula corresponds to Romania's principles and interests and favours its participation in economic exchanges we will agree to further cooperate within CMEA. For Romania's current situation, the most important collaboration remains the bilateral one, but certainly contacts with groups like the Common Market are particularly important and wishful.

USSR's Mostovoy Begins Economic Discussions

AU1402091790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0824 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 14/2/1990—Talks started in Bucharest on February 13 as part of the working meeting between Victor Stanculescu, minister of the economy, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernment Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration, and P.I. Mostovoy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the commission for the Soviet Union. They analyze new possibilities and actions meant to lead to amplified bilateral relations of economic, technological and scientific cooperation in sectors of mutual interest, to the increase and diversification of the bilateral goods exchanges.

The talks were attended by E.M. Tyazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the Soviet Union.

Meets With Iliescu, Roman

AU1502115090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Ion Iliescu, chairman of the Provisional National Unity Council, and Prime Minister Petre Roman today received the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Petr Mostovoy, chairman of the Soviet side in the joint Romanian-Soviet Commission of Economic, Technological, and Scientific Cooperation.

The two sides discussed aspects of the relations between Romania and the Soviet Union, with emphasis on bilateral economic relations.

In connection with the economic aspects of the discussions, Colonel General Victor Stanculescu, minister of the national economy, made a short statement to our radio station.

[Begin Stanculescu recording] A two-day meeting was held in Bucharest, including a visit to some big enterprises in the country, between the Soviet and Romanian sides to discuss expansion of economic relations in 1990 and general aspects of future cooperation in the economic area.

Our aim at this meeting, attended on the Soviet side by a specialists' delegation led by the deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union, Mostovoy, and on the Romanian side by myself, was to seek fresh fields to increase the volume of exchange in 1990 with the Soviets delivering energy, gas, crude oil, and other materials needed by our economy, at this point, in exchange for Romanian goods. Thus, we want to improve our country's material base, which is suffering this year because of what we inherited on 1 January 1990. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Middle East

AU0902125690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1219 GMT 9 Feb 90

["Statement by the Spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Relations With Arab Countries and the Middle East Situation"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/2/1990—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania has learned with satisfaction about the fact that the majority of Arab states, political forces and organizations in those countries expressed their solidarity and empathy for the victory of the people's revolution in Romania, for the Romanian people's heroic fight and efforts for the consolidation of liberty and democracy, for the renewal of the country.

Showing its attachment to the foreign policy promoted by the Romanian Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will work for the development of friendship and collaboration with all the Arab countries, on the basis of the principles and norms of the international law and in conformity with the pledges assumed by Romania on a bilatral and multilateral plane. Romania is also inspired by the wish to develop relations of cooperation with the League of Arab states as well as with other regional Arab organizations and bodies.

As for the conflictual situation in the Middle East, Romania considers that the directly concerned parties should take action of good intention to find, through negotiations, equitable and durable solutions in accordance with the interests of all sides, for the establishment of a lasting peace in that part of the world.

Romania assesses that a political solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict includes, as essential elements, the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the observance of the independence, sovereignty and security of all the states and peoples in the area.

Romania will endeavour to help the attainment of such goals, joining the efforts made on an international plane, within the United Nations included, with a view to translating into fact the Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as well as the other resolutions of the United Nations on Middle East questions.

Charge of NSF Media 'Block' Presented to EEC

PM1202181490 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Feb 90 p 10

[Christopher Booker report: "Iliescu Block on Free Media Investigated"]

[Text] Evidence that the Romamanian leadership is trying to sabotage plans for the country's first independent media outlets in the run-up to the May elections is being studied by EEC governments.

Mr Frans Andriessen, European Commission vice-president, described as "very disquieting" evidence that

President Ion Iliescu of Romania had moved to block the setting up of a free television and radio station.

The evidence was given him by Mr Ion Ratiu, president of the World Union of Free Romanians. The organisation had been told that a British-made printing press, which was bought to print the first daily paper free of government control, could be allowed into Romania only if it was handed to the government.

The union has widespread support for democracy campaigners, including Mrs Doina Cornea, the leading dissident who recently left the National Salvation Front.

Mr Ratiu flew form Bucharest last week as fears mounted that the Front was wholly controlled by former Communists trying to keep a tight grip on every aspect of life in the hope of winning elections.

He also told the Commission that the new all-party Council for National Unity running Romania was being "packed with phantom parties" created by the Front; that the former Securitate secret police had been "absorbed into the army and militia"; and that, in the present circumstances, the chances of "free and fair elections are nil".

The Commission told Mr Ratiu that his charges would be urgently looked into and that they would be circulated to all member governments.

Roman, Party Members Discuss Election Funds

AU1502102090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0946 GMT 15 Feb 90

["Call on Premier Petre Roman"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 15/2/1990—Romania's Prime Minister Petre Roman met Thursday with representatives of the parties and groupings created after the revolution.

Questions were discussed relative to the state's covering expenses on their activity for the free 20 May elections. The chief idea was to guarantee equity to all the existing parties and groupings in this respect.

Founding of National Unity Council Examined

ADEVARUL Article

AU0902133690 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 3 Feb 90 p 1

[Article by ADEVARUL director Darie Novaceanu: "One Step, Two Confusions"]

[Text] It seems that Thursday is a good day, and I propose that, up to the elections, the beginning of the week be moved to that day. Coinciding with the beginning of February, last Thursday the National Salvation Front Council entered Victory Square Palace at noon and when it left in the evening the council had a new name: Provisional Council of National Unity. It was actually the first day when the Front and the other political groups discovered that, if they take turns when speaking and use the same language, they understand one another. One cannot speak of harmony and this is not even desired, because we would go to the polls without knowing whom to vote for. To define the voters' options, the 30 political parties and groups (and there will be others) have to distance themselves from each other, they have to tell us what they want, and have to find out what everybody wants. As the communique signed Thursday, 1 February, also states, this is not possible without an atmosphere that will ensure the country's functioning in all areas.

The first indication that this atmosphere is really being established will be Sunday and, obviously, in the Victory Square area. If tomorrow that area is not again an arena for an improvised show-rally with so much knowledge about false objectives, then we can sit down to work. The first ones to benefit will be those who last Sunday chanted so much that 22 of them had to be taken to hospital, their diagnosis being spasmophilia. The explanation is simple and a warning for uninformed people: Sustained chanting, no matter what slogan, liberates carbon dioxide and stifles the proper functioning of the body. Those affected on Sunday have recovered.

Thus, a first step forward has been taken on the road to dialogue, perhaps two, if not several, toward eliminating a confusion which may no longer exist when this paper appears. Nevertheless, a few things are worth mentioning. We have not learned how this new Council will actually operate, nor are we familiar with its "top," the bureau where—if the proportion is observed—the possibility exists of reaching 100 members. We also do not know where the tasks of some begin and where those of the others end. And also: Will the miniparliament, whose existence was mentioned rather in nooks and corners, be a pocket submarine [submarin de buzunar]or a legal body with clear responsibilities? Also we were unable to find out whether the 50 percent joining the new council from the other political groups means that another 50 will leave the former council? Or will the total be 150? Maybe a similar uncertain solution would be the one also applied in other places: When a body or institution works poorly, another identical one is set up to operate alongside it.

It is not the first time that the National Salvation Front, not knowing how to answer, has passed difficult questions on to us ordinary people. We are afraid that even in the ideal situation of being able to answer these questions, we still would be of no use: In Bucharest and everywhere, throughout the country's provinces, the nondismantling of fronts, present everywhere like the former RCP [Romanian Communist Party] organizations used to be, complicates things and blocks capable people's initiative, and jobs are filled with never-changing mediocre people and new ambitions. The solution that the new political groups penetrate to the last lathe and lump of coal is not an ideal one, although many

seem to expect it. No one would work any more and all of us would be involved in policy-making.

Of course, if we could consult Mr. Silviu Brucan, we would become enlightened. The only thing is, he uses the system of surprises, obliging us to make a detour to Tokyo or London to learn about things such as the split of the Front into two which, as citizens of this country, we would have been entitled to learn first. Mr. Brucan might object saying that each man is a continent. Agreed, but not each man is Columbus. With all my respect.

Thus, we know that the coming weeks may be more calm; we actually need calm, because all of us are tired. But we are not the only ones.

The parties that have agreed on establishing this calm will be able to become acquainted with things they have overlooked. The Front, on the other hand, may discover that a wrong course is not a matter of destiny but can be changed.

ROMANIA LIBERA View

AU0902143290 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 3 Feb 90 pp 1,2

[Article by Constantin Vranceanu: "Toward a National Consensus?"]

[Text] Well, it has proved possible. The communique published yesterday, whereby the representatives of the political parties and the National Salvation Front [NSF] Council agreed on setting up the Provisional Council of National Unity, at this point offers a solution to a much disputed problem that has preoccupied our country politically in the past two weeks. In this period, some of the leading NSF representatives made a number of rather strange statements, to say the least, in connection with genuine democracy in our country, in which the multiparty system was viewed as having been exceeded. There was an immediate reaction, a normal one we would say—namely, street demonstrations in which especially young people, those who took the brunt of the revolution, protested for days on end against a possible return to a totalitarian regime. Then came the Sunday of 28 January, the peak of the crisis and of political confrontation, and not only this, the day on which the discussions "behind the balcony" and the historic parties which have reappeared in the political arena asked the NSF leadership to renounce the absolute monopoly of power and to separate its political activity from state power. Obviously, such a decision could not be made "under the pressure of the street," as Mr. Ion Iliescu said. We agreed with him on this. What we did not agree with—and the pages of our paper covered this—was the brutal reaction of Sunday evening when people with clubs and chains made a "spontaneous" appearance to "rescue the Front," so that Monday would leave a bitter taste in our mouth. That was a day when the Victory Square demonstration so much resembled the meetings of sad remembrances at which the people's masses applauded and did not know why. Then two days of uncertainty followed, of fiery discussions even within the NSF Council in connection with the future of that body. Those were two days in which—this has to be said—this paper received threats and was accused of "being against the Front." Therefore, in the Thursday edition we felt obliged to specify our position: We affirmed the natural right of the NSF to participate in the elections and we never denied the contribution of the NSF (to be more precise, of numerous people in it) both to the victory of the revolution and to the adoption of measures desired by the whole people; however, we pleaded all the time that the NSF should participate in the election competition on equal terms with other political forces. There were many people—probably of good faith—who did not understand us. But as you see now, the national consensus that has been reached proves that we were right. Reason prevailed and various feelings of arrogance were discarded. Obviously, a number of questions still remain. The first and most important one would be: When will the NSF councils disappear from enterprises, now that this body has become a political formation? (We are convinced that this will obviously contribute to economic stability. As a matter of fact, in many institutions and enterprises, the self-dissolution of the NSF has been a decisive step toward the election of free trade unions.) Then another question is posed: Is it an equitable situation that the parties are represented (all of them!) by three members in the Provisional Council of National Salvation? Can we accept the idea that the parties with a substantial political "implant" may be placed on equal terms with formations of obscure origin "born in the wake of the revolution"—such as the alliance represented by the painter Zbora, by profession "revolutionary"? It is also normal to ask ourselves what will be the political coloring of the Provisional Council of National Unity, which is made up of representatives of the parties in a 50:50 proportion.

Anyhow, the country is embarking on the road to political stability. This is also what the declarations of the representatives of the various political parties suggest, who have more or less expressed satisfaction with this national consensus. It goes without saying that, in view of the 20 May elections, a first step has been taken. However, there is a long way to go before genuine democracy is achieved.

Doina Cornea Explains Refusal To Support NSF

AU1302223590 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Mrs. Doina Cornea is visiting Copenhagen as a guest of the Peace Fund, a private organization, which, in 1989, awarded her a prize worth 50,000 Danish crowns—that is $7,000, for her struggle in favor of human rights in Romania.

At a press conference, Mrs. Doina Cornea explained her refusal to support the National Salvation Front [NSF], and advised the Western countries to do the same until

press freedom is established in Romania, real democratization initiated, the road of privatization chosen, and the land distributed to the peasants.

Press Reaction to Statement

AU1302212490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1930 GMT 13 Feb 90

["Mass Media—A Controversial Statement Made by Doina Cornea"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/2/1990—Here is the reaction of the Bucharest press to Mrs Cornea's statement urging the international community to no longer send economic aid to Romania until a democratic power is established in this country:

"TINERETUL LIBER": To urge foreign countries to no longer help your own countrymen, to impose political conditions on a humanitarian action is to go too far..

"ADEVARUL (referring also to the statements made by the representatives of a number of parties after James Baker's visit): "It is difficult to understand how some people in Romania can plead for the conditioning of aid on purely electoral considerations in conditions in which here, in this country, we have to cope with so many hardships. Could narrow party interests and plans prevail at this decisive moment for the fate of the Romanian people?

We should like to remind everyone that Mrs Cornea was a member of the National Salvation Front Council wherefrom she resigned after a decision that the National Salvation Front should field its candidates in the elections.

Bucharest City Court Registers 32 Parties

AU0802152190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1422 GMT 8 Feb 90

["New Political Parties"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 8/2/1990—Til 8 February 32 political parties have been registered by the Bucharest City Court. Among those which have been granted juristic personality in the last few days are the Democratic Constitutional Party of Romania, the Socialist Party of Justice (Independent), the Cooperative Party (all based in Bucharest), the People's Party of Romania (headquartered in Craiova) and the Romanian People's Front (based in Iasi).

Requests for registration are under debate of the Movement for National Reconstruction (Baia Mare), the Free Roms' Democratic Party (Sfintu-Gheorghe) and the Magyar Independent Party (Tirgu-Mures).

Magyar Organization To Run in Elections

LD0602114490 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Excerpt] The political organization of Magyars will run as an independent political force in the elections in Romania. Our correspondent Peter Marvanyi reports from Bucharest.

[Begin Marvanyi recording] The Democratic Federation of Magyars in Romania is an independent political organization, and it will take part, as such, in the elections. This is the viewpoint of the executive committee, which was made known yesterday evening. This statement is important because up to now the Magyar movement has been linked by many strands to the National Salvation Front Council, but the Front itself is now standing as a political organization. According to the organizational statutes adopted not long ago, the Front can have not only individuals but also organizations and movements, as members. However, the Democratic Federation of Magyars in Romania is remaining independent, and its representatives will be present in the new legislative body, the National Unity Council.

Another report affecting the Magyars in Romania is that Mihai Sora, minister of education, yesterday evening reaffirmed on Bucharest Television his viewpoint, advocating a reassuring solution for the minorities regarding the nationality schools issue. On the Magyar-language television broadcast, he said that the ministry had notified the county school inspectorate of the decision that the Bolyai secondary school of Tirgu Mures should continue to function as a Magyar educational institute in its original building, and the Romanian students who have studied there up to now will have their own school. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Social-Democratic Party Program Viewed

AU0802155190 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 6 Feb 90 p 5

["Romanian Social-Democratic Party"]

[Text] The Program of the Romanian Social-Democratic Party includes, among other things, the following targets: The formulation of a new constitution; the cancellation of the leading role of any party in the state; the institutionalization and constitutional guarantee of political pluralism and equality of rights for all democratic political parties; the severance of powers in the state; a guarantee—in the Constitution—for individual and collective freedoms for all citizens of the country; the organization of free elections on the basis of universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot for judicial bodies and trade union bodies; the enforcement by law and guarantee for the access of all political parties, trade unions, associations, and citizens to all media; the elimination and prohibition of censorship, bugging, and shadowing of citizens by secret information services and guarantee for the secrecy of correspondence; the depolitization of

the Army, the magistrature, diplomatic corps, and radio-television staff; strengthening the political force of the workers and involving them in the leadership of socio-economic activity; the restructuring and development of the entire economy in order to ensure jobs for all potentially active people in the country; the prohibition of forced labor by all means; the reestablishment and observance of religious freedom; abandoning the centralized system of a planned economy and restructuring the entire national economy; the development of agriculture and animal breeding on new bases so as to restore the peasantry's dignified, secure, and prosperous life; the reorganization of trade to enable it to join the free market mechanism; the introduction of a progressive tax system; the reorganization of education; freeing cultural activity from the pressure of communist ideology and preventing the reestablishment of any form of personality cult; a guarantee for equal conditions for the cultural development of all nationalities; the rehabilitation and restoration of those assets destroyed through the so-called systematization of the country's villages and towns; the organization of a comprehensive program for the protection of man and the environment; correcting the moral and material injustice caused to some citizens during the communist dictatorship.

The provisional Headquarters of the PSDR [Romanian Social-Democratic Party]:

Bucharest, Boulevard Dr. Petru Groza No. 12.

Labor Party Established, Suggestions Given

AU0802152090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1406 GMT 8 Feb 90

["The Labour Party"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 8/2/1990—A new political grouping has been created in Romania—the Labour Party—whose principles converge with the principles and directions of action of the parties that adhered to the 22 December 1989 platform-programme of the National Salvation Front.

Among other things, the Labour Party suggests the gradual restructuring of the economy so that it should turn, little by little, into a market economy in which all the forms of property and work should freely compete at their right value. Declaring for the stimulation and backing of individual initiatives, the Labour Party considers yet that state property must be maintained and that it must prevail in the vital sectors of the national economy like industry mining, energy, metallurgy, transport, telecommunications, machine building.

Party Joins Christian Democratic International

AU0902223090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2100 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] The National Peasants Party (Christian Democratic) of Romania was accepted as member of the Christian Democratic International. The admittance application was presented by Mr. Ioan Alexandru, vice president of the National Peasants Party (Christian Democratic), who is in Brussels at the head of a party delegation.

Democratic Socialist Party Established

AU0902151790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1118 GMT 9 Feb 90

["The Parties Introduce Themselves—The Democratic Socialist Party of Romania"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES,9/2/1990—The political platform of the Democratic Socialist Party stipulates the achievement of a mixed economy with economic democracy at its basis, which means a harmonization of state management with free individual and collective initiative. The party opposes any social order which would enable the holders of big properties to handle people or groups.

Free initiative must be gradually applied, starting with services. The state would maintain ownership over the chief industrial branches. As for the economic mechanism, in the opinion of this party, the central departments and other links of the bureaucratic chain should disappear, while the economic units would exercise genuine autonomy.

The Democratic Socialist Party also suggests the abolition of unprofitable cooperative units, with the accord of the agricultural workers, and a long-term lease of land, with the state remaining its general owner. To prevent the emergence of big agrarian properties, the land could not be sold. In exchange, the lease should make the object of succession.

Democratic Labor Party Established

AU0902151990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1108 GMT 9 Feb 90

["The Parties Introduce Themselves—The Democratic Labour Party"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/2/1990—The recently registered Democratic Labour Party [DLP] starts from the idea that modern civilization can only be a preponderantly economic one. Consequently, it campaigns for the creation of a framework meant to favour "well-done work".

The party opines that a vigorous and efficient economy can be built in a diversity of forms of ownership, by encouraging free enterprise, accepting foreign investments on condition, though, of preserving the independence of the Romanian economy.

The DLP is for a multi-party political system, for a powerful and constructive opposition.

Agrarian Democratic Party Introduces Itself

AU1002143190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1024 GMT 10 Feb 90

["The Parties Introduce Themselves—The Agrarian Democratic Party of Romania"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 10/2/1990—It intends to gather around its platform all workers in agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management, in the cooperative system as well as other democratic forces. Its platform is underlain by the principles of fundamental liberties contained in the Charter of Human Rights.

The party proclaims itself a defender of the Romanian village as a basis for the recovery of the national economy. To this end, it suggests, among other things, to give the land back to the ones who work it, stimulate animal rearing, create agroindustrial structures, grant economic assistance to citizens, especially to the young people from towns who want to come back home.

Liberal Party of Romania Introduces Itself

AU1202140890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0750 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 12/2/1990—The Liberal (Freedom) Party of Romania opposes any form of dictatorship, any authoritarian regime that might turn totalitarian, stated Mr. Mihai Constantinescu, vice-president of the party. So, it rejects any modalities of continuation of the communist dictatorship, any attempt to build a Romania based on rigid hierarchy.

The platform-program also mentions that the recognition of the individual rights must not be maimed by any discrimination for reasons of race or nationality.

Speaking up for a market economy, the party considers as necessary the unequivocal passage to the privatization of the economy, the recognition of the virtues of free competition. According to the party, the market mechanism should decide which enterprise should take which form of organization, with the state having to keep monopoly on certain basic economic sectors. The programme also plans the redemption of the land cooperativized in a forced manner, the strict confinement of the state property to research farms under faculties and research institutes, with the peasants being left to choose the kind and form of use of the land they think the most appropriate.

Socialist Liberal Party Protests Council Moves

AU1202194090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] The Directorate of the Socialist Liberal Party issued a communique in which it protests against the way in which the proceedings of the first session of the Provisional National Unity Council [PNUC] took place. The party protests in connection with the following aspects:

—Deliberate confusion created through an ambiguous interpretation of the 1 February 1990 communique on PNUC establishment;
—Refusal to accept the idea of setting up a body—appointed by the delegates through consensus—to run the proceedings of the PNUC session;
—Diverting the discussions from the agenda points toward representational issues, which were established and included in the session's communique on 1 February 1990;
—The ambiguity of Mr. Ion Iliescu's statement at the PNUC session on 9 February 1990, which is in contradiction with his presence at the Bucharest Municipal Tribunal, for the registration of the National Salvation Front [NSF] movement as political formation;
—The presence in the meeting's hall of a pressure group, consisting of some members of the former NSF Council, who tried to intimidate and discredit the representatives of the parties.

If this situation continues, the communique reads, the Socialist Liberal Party reserves the right to withdraw from the PNUC, so as not to have to subscribe to the adoption of decisions in a nondemocratic spirit.

Democratic Unity Party Introduces Itself

AU1302070290 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 6 Feb 90 p 5

["Democratic Unity Party"]

[Text] Initiated and led by Mr. Nicu Stancescu, an engineer, the Democratic Unity Party, which accepts members from all social strata, irrespective of origin and religion, with the exception of citizens who were sociopolitically compromised by association with the former regime, includes into its program-platform, among other things: the formulation of the country's new Constitution, stipulating basic democratic principles; the promotion of political pluralism; the coexistence of state, private, and mixed economic sectors by achieving maximum efficiency closely linked to secondary social effects; the granting of moral and financial assistance (including credits for those who wish to initiate nontraditional economic activities) and guaranteeing—through specific measures—a minimum income, especially to workers; the granting of full freedom in the privatization process to those who desire it, in public services or in the proxy and professional association system, by ensuring the right to a pension for the given workers; the development and strengthening of private farms by granting land as private property and ensuring the right of inheritance to those who actually farm it; the freedom of individual producers to join free agricultural associations, on a temporary or definitive basis; the support and promotion, without reserve, of a great opening-up toward world science and scientific research by paying special attention to inventors; public education financed by the state; medical assistance, including hospitalization and medication, free of charge for all

people with less than a minimum income; the guarantee of a pension in accordance with work performed; support, without reserve, for free trade unions by defending, in every way, the professional, economic, social, and cultural interests of the workers, peasants, and other categories of employees; the granting of support to youth associations of students or workers, and to professional training, educational, or recreational establishments. The provisional Headquarters of the PUD [Democratic Unity Party]: Bucharest, Bd. Dacia No. 5, telephone: 11 14 86.

Apostol Says Communist Party Cannot Be 'Revived'

AU1402104890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1011 GMT 14 Feb 90

["Political Life—Gheorghe Apostol: The Communist Party Cannot Be Born Again" ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 14/2/1990—"It is impossible that the Communist Party be revived or born again, because it has compromised itself, and people cannot trust Communists any longer" said Gheorghe Apostol in an interview with the Romanian Free Television. Apostol was one of the six signatories of a letter to Ceausescu in 1989. "What happened in the time of Dej and of Ceausescu discredited communism and even socialism" Apostol added.

Gheorghe Apostol, an underground Communist, was a leading figure of the Romanian Communist Party and first secretary of the Central Committee in 1954-1955.

Association of Political Detainees Introduced

AU1302143290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1138 GMT 13 Feb 90

["The Parties Introduce Themselves—The Association of Former Political Detainees"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 13/2/1990—The inaugural meeting of the Association of the Former Political Detainees of Romania took place in the Assembly Hall of the National Museum of History in Bucharest, on Sunday, February 11. The attendance included several thousands of people, former political detainees, representing 25 branches across the nation. The Association of Former Political Detainees is represented on the National Unity Provisional Council by three members totalling among them a prison sentence of 51 years.

General Prosecutor Interviewed on Coming Trial

AU1002145790

[Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1200 GMT on 10 February carries a 13-minute Victoria Andrei interview with General Prosecutor Gheorghe Robu, which "he granted exclusively to Romanian Free Radio-Television."

The announcer specifies that "the interview deals with new trials that will be tried in the coming week, this time in Timisoara."

Victoria Andrei addresses the listeners saying that the General Prosecutor's Office is currently carrying out particularly "complex and difficult preparations which carry great responsibility", because this is the place where the cases on "further people involved in the genocide" are completed. She then asks Robu to define his role as general prosecutor and to talk about the new trials that are to take place.

General Prosecutor Robu says that, "today we will inform the Supreme Justice Court about a case that deals with deeds of genocide committed in Timisoara beginning 17 December 1989." He adds that this is actually "one trial, but that it refers to several defendants, who are to be tried."

Asked whether he would name them, he says that he will do so later.

Robu continues to say that the case in question "refers to just a part of the activity of genocide" in Timisoara, because the "terrorist actions were of a complex nature," and stresses that later judicial investigations "will be carried out more coherently."

He then says that this case "incorporates 24 defendants, some of whom are no longer alive," and that the following will be brought to trial:

"Major General Emil Macrie, who was the chief of Economic Counter Information in the State Security Department; Colonel Ion Popescu, former chief of Timis County Inspectorate of the Ministry of Interior; Colonel Traian Sima, former Timis County Security chief; Ioan Deheleanu, former Timis County Militia chief; Ioan Corcodeanu, former Timis County Militia deputy chief; Filip Teodorescu, former deputy chief of the Directorate of the State Security Department; Gabriel Anastasiu, former deputy chief of the Directorate of the State Security Department; Nicolae Ghircoias, director of the Institute for Criminal Techniques [tehnica criminala] of the former IGM—General Militia Inspectorate; Lieutenant Colonel Gheorghe Atudoroaiei, former Timis Security deputy chief; Lieutenant Colonel Dinu Radu, former Timis Security deputy chief; and Captain Valentin Ciuca, former department chief at the Timis County Militia.

"All these people are under investigation for complicity in genocide. They were part of the command set up at the Timis County Inspectorate to repress the demonstration, contributed to the organization of the forces who acted against the demonstrators," and "carried out an intensive information activity to uncover the organizers of the revolution; they took measures to isolate the people in the city, blocked the city entrances," created "combat means, cut off inter-city and international telephone connections, organized the shadowing of people and of listening to their telephone conversations, and so forth."

Robu continues by saying that their "deeds facilitated the offense of genocide" which "came under the responsibility of Major General Constantin Nuta, former deputy minister of interior and chief of the General Militia Inspectorate, and Licu Mihalea, former deputy chief of the General Militia Inspectorate," who was in charge of the "people who organized the repression, a part of the repression, as I mentioned at the beginning, carried out in Timisoara."

Victoria Andrei asks whether Nuta is dead. Robu confirms that this is true. She then asks whether other people involved in this trial have also died, which Robu also confirms by saying "Nuta is dead and so is Mihalea and therefore, as far as they are concerned, penal proceedings have been dropped." He adds that the case against Petre Moraru, who was deputy chief at the former General Militia Inspectorate, and who committed suicide during the investigations has also been dropped.

He then specifies that "Nuta and Mihalea were thus the authors of the offense of genocide. Those I cited before are the accomplices to this crime," said Robu. Other people in this case to be brought to trial are: "Colonel Ion Baciu, former chief of the IGM Economic Directorate; Iosif (Deverca); Gheorghe Avram; Eugen Misa; Laurentiu Preda; Tiberiu Grui; Eugen Peptan, all officers of the county militia, as well as Gheorghe Ganciu; Iosif Emilian Zamfir; and finally Viorel Bucur, militia officers," who "favored the genocide."

Robu continues to say "if you recall, among other activities in Timisoara in connection with the repression of the people, 40 corpses were removed from the hospital mortuary, transported to Bucharest, and cremated." Robu says that the last group of defendants he has cited were involved in this activity "which in judicial terms means favoring genocide."

In connection with the progress of investigations, Robu says that "they have to be done thoroughly and not in a hurry," that investigations "have to be correct and serve truth alone." He adds that "we have all the necessary possibilities and we are making our investigations with patience, with care," and I can assure you that everyone who is guilty in this repression will be brought to trial. "This is for sure. We should not hurry, because thorough investigations cannot be done in haste."

To a question regarding which court will try this case, Robu says that it will be tried by the Supreme Court not by the Bucharest Territorial Court as was the former trial because the offenses were committed while in office and therefore it is a case for the Supreme Court.

In conclusion, Victoria Andrei specifies that the trial will take place "in Timisoara and in the coming days" the Supreme Court is "to decide the date when the trial will take place." To this Robu adds that "by the end of next week conditions may exist to begin this trial. Certainly, this is a personal estimate, the decision will be made by the Supreme Court." Andrei asks whether it will a public trial, to which Robu answers: "obviously. All of them will be public trials."

Andrei adds that the public will be informed about each stage in the progress of these trials.

Genocide Trial To Open in Timisoara 2 Mar

AU1202150790 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice has informed us that the trial of people involved in the genocide in Timisoara will begin on 2 March and will be conducted by a team of the Military Section within the Supreme Court of Justice. This team will go to Timisoara.

New Radio-Television President Introduced

AU1302102090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2019 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 12/2/1990—The new president of the Romanian Radio and Television is Mr. Razvan Theodorescu, 51, who was appointed under a National Salvation Front Council decree to replace Mr. Aurel Dragos Munteanu, whose resignation was accepted.

Professor Razvan Theodorescu is a doctor of historical sciences and an art critic and historian. Together with other Romanian men of letters he fought against the actions aimed at destroying churches and other architectural monuments in Romania. He is well known for his substantial contribution to the beginning of Romanian culture and arts, as well for his studies on Byzantine and Balkan culture. He is a professor and the rector of the Fine Arts' Institute in Bucharest. Internationally, he is known for his activity within the General Secretariat of the South-East European Studies Association and a member of the World Committee on the History of Art. He signed numerous studies devoted to national art and Romanian civilization and their development in the Balkan and Western context.

Disclosure of 1948 Prisoners Documents Demanded

LD1402164590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1255 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 14 (TANJUG)—A demand was voiced in the Yugoslav parliament today for the disclosing of all documents regarding political prisoners sentenced in 1948 for supporting a resolution of the Cominform [Communist Information Bureau].

In 1948, the Stalin-led Cominform accused the Communist Party of Yugoslavia of deviating from the Stalinist path to socialism and thus expelled it from the international communist movement. The Yugoslav Communist Party took repressive measures against people who supported the Cominform decision.

According to recent information in the press and historiography books, tens of thousands of innocent people had served several-year sentences in cruel prison conditions. The most infamous prison was on Goli Otok, an island in the Adriatic.

One delegate wanted to know who had made the decision on how to deal with the "Cominformists". Yugoslav historiography notes 1948 as a year when Yugoslavia definitely broke off with Stalinism, under the leadership of the legendary leader Josip Broz Tito.

Poll Conducted on Slovene Political Issues

AU1402125290 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 Feb 90 p 1

[Alenka Puhar article: "Political Opposition Gaining in Popularity"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 7 Feb—How is the Slovene Spring doing? Very well, thank you. This may be concluded from the latest research on our public opinion. The latest data, fresh from a poll carried out by a team under Dr Niko Tos of the Faculty for Sociology, Political Sciences, and Journalism, show that the process of the recent years continues its irresistible course: the amorphous mass is being shaped into politically thinking, acting, and self-possessed people.

First some data on the views regarding political pluralism. The scandalous question about political opposition was first asked in 1984, and in that Orwellian year, one half of the Slovenes took refuge in ignorance; while a tenth thought that opposition was harmful, eight percent opted for opposition being useful. At present, a good half of the Slovenes are convinced of its usefulness and only under four percent still think that it is harmful.

The Slovene political leadership enjoys more trust among the people than last year and several years before that, but the Communist Party still enjoys only negligible respect. Popularity among the Slovenes is distributed as follows: the Greens (12.8 percent), the Socialist Alliance (12.3), ZSMS [former Youth Federation] (10.5), the Slovene Peasant Alliance (9.6), the Slovene Democratic Alliance (8.2), the League of Communists (7), the Christian Democrats (3.3), and the Social Democratic Alliance (2.9).

The discussions about the secession of Slovenia seem to make more and more sense to the people, and in the event such a referendum were held, one quarter of the Slovenes would be against and a good half in favor of secession.

Doubts about the honesty of spring elections is still widespread and only 40 percent of the people will vote, simply because this is their civic duty, regardless of how honest the elections will be. The candidates' personal prestige is a somewhat stronger magnet than the specific program of a party. More on page 2.

[A pie chart within the article shows the response to the question: "What is your idea of the future of Slovenia?" The answers are: a state within the Yugoslav confederation 50 percent; a republic within the SFRY 15 percent; a completely independent state 23 percent; and don't know 12 percent.]

Responses on Secession, Strife

AU1402135490 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 Feb 90 p 2

[Alenka Puhar article: "Faith in Yugoslavia Is Disappearing"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 7 Feb—National disputes in Yugoslavia cause much fear, but at the same time they help to strengthen self-confidence. A good half of the Slovenes do not believe that a civil war will break out, and the fear of a military coup is also less than last year. The majority think that full sovereignty of peoples will be affirmed and that the conflicts will abate with time.

The faith in Yugoslavia's existence has diminished a lot, because many more people think that the state will sooner or later fall apart. Almost one half of the people in Slovenia at present think that their republic will secede, and almost one fifth of the people consider it probable that Serbia will secede. Three quarters of the respondents representing a representative sample of the Slovene population assess that the Serbian and the Slovene concepts are incompatible. The policy of the Slovene leadership toward Serbia is accepted completely by 61 percent, and predominantly by 23 percent. If this leadership were to be replaced by force because of nationalism or separatism, a good half (for the third year running) would be indignant and would oppose it, and a fifth would resist regardless of consequences.

What is shown by data on the "meeting of truth" with which the Kosovo Peony Society intended to enlighten the Slovene ignorance about Kosovo? The decision to ban the meeting appears correct to 88 percent of the

respondents, correct but insufficiently resolute to 5 percent, and less than 2 percent of the respondents were against the ban of the meeting.

If the meeting were nevertheless to occur, a good half would boycott it, a good quarter would spend the day as usual, and 12 percent would attend a "counter-rally."

Only less than a fifth of the respondents think that what is happening in Kosovo is counterrevolution. The majority ascribe the present seething to the consequences of economic backwardness and unsuitable development, and many also believe that it is an outburst of traditional hatred. It remains incontrovertible that the Slovenes consider the Albanians much more underprivileged than the Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins.

Very few people do not know anything about the fate of Azem Vlasi and other codefendants. Almost three quarters consider the trial to be a political, staged trial, and only five percent think that political criminals are on trial.

There are many doubting Thomases among us who did not attribute enough courage to the Slovene Party to leave the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Only 55 percent are convinced that the party is serious when it talks about renouncing the Bolshevik model of ruling. It continues to bear the burden of the past; in the opinion of less than one half of the respondents, it shed light on its past sins only partially, and a fifth of the Slovenes consider that it did not do so at all.

The marks given to the Markovic and Sinigoj governments this year are higher than last year. The sum of positive marks regarding Markovic is 57 and Sinigoj 73. Among the several moves by Markovic, most approval is given to all those concerning money, which is to say the dropping of the zeros and the free buying of foreign currencies. Only 23 percent of the Slovenes believe that by the end of the year, we will be an economically and politically settled society with a 13-percent inflation and a convertible dinar.

And a look to the East: the fall of the East European regimes have had great support among the Slovenes, and a majority thinks that they will greatly benefit us, too.

Pucnik on Theoretical Case of Slovene Secession

AU1402140090 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Feb 90 p 5

[D.D. report: "Tanks in Slovenia, End of Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 Feb—The founding assembly of the Social Democratic Alliance in Novo Mesto was addressed by Joze Pucnik, president of this alliance and the leader of the Slovene opposition, who analyzed the special role of the Yugoslav People's Army. In this connection he broached the issue of Slovenia's secession from Yugoslavia: "If we want a confederation, we need international support, but will not receive it if we start changing Yugoslavia's borders. From the contacts with several of our friends abroad we have learned that they have understanding for changes in relations in Yugoslavia, but not for changes in its borders," Pucnik said.

He then spoke about the role of the Yugoslav People's Army stressing that the General Staff is not composed of adventurers but of cool-headed analysts who know that the Army's intervention with tanks in Slovenia would mean the end of Yugoslavia. "The representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army abroad claim that the Army would intervene in Slovenia only in the event Slovenia decides to secede from Yugoslavia. The General Staff does not have a view on a confederation. I am of the opinion that if Slovenia decided to become a confederal unit of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav People's Army would not intervene. This is a sign of being realistic, that our generals know what is happening in East Europe."

Pucnik then went on to say that a confederation can only be established in a legal and democratic way. The use of any kind of force would, according to Pucnik, be senseless and dangerous. We need to win the elections and continue our efforts to create a confederal Slovenia through a democratic way.

Speaking about present day Yugoslavia, Pucnik said that it is disintegrating. However, he explained, it is clear that friendship and togetherness are not disintegrating everywhere and that they still exist where they really existed. Economic relations are not disintegrating where they really existed. Markovic's program, which is the hope of many Yugoslavs, does not have a future. Pucnik had an even worse opinion of Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Slovene Executive Council, who recently held talks with Stanko Radmilovic, president of the Serbian Executive Council: "What he told the Slovene Assembly was not appropriate for the president of the Slovene Executive Council. Either they did not discuss anything, or he does not want to say what was discussed," Pucnik said.

Croat Assembly Endorses Constitutional Amendments

LD1402204290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1928 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 14 Feb (TANJUG)—The Assembly of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Croatia today unanimously endorsed and proclaimed ten amendments to the republican Constitution. In so doing it opened up the space for multiparty, secret elections and a broader political democracy in the republic.

The changes wipe out the regulations regarding the constitutionally guaranteed status of the League of Communists and the Croat Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia from the fundamental principles. Amendment 58 envisages that on the basis of collected signatures, the citizens and working people and their organizations propose and register candidates for delegates and representatives. The constitutional court of the SR of Croatia will oversee the constitutionality and

legality of elections, meaning the protection of citizens' rights in the election procedures.

The discussion in the Croat Assembly spent a lot of time on Amendment 59, which should insure proportional representation of all nations and nationalities living in the SR of Croatia in representative bodies. The solution was adopted that special commissions for the protection and facilitation of the equality of nations and nationalities be set up in the Croat Assembly, and in municipal and city assemblies. Assembly presidents are to head the commissions and members are to be elected from the ranks of all nations and nationalities, as well as from the ranks of scientists, professionals, and public workers.

The task of the commissions is to monitor and discuss the implementation of the principle of the equality of nations and nationalities and other rights of nations and nationalities prescribed by the Constitution and the law.

Important issues of interest for the equality of nations and nationalities will be decided by the competent chamber at the request of a commission or ten representatives by a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of the Assembly. There also were differing views advocating the need for this very sensitive issue of proportional national representation of nations and nationalities in the assemblies to be resolved, if necessary, by additional, supplementary elections, which could be regulated by a special law.

Among the noteworthy new features is the fact that the new republican government is elected by the Assembly on the basis of the Croatian Presidency's proposal. The Presidency is obliged to entrust the mandate to the person who, on the basis of consultations and the party disposition of representatives, it considers to enjoy the confidence of the majority in the Assembly. If a new executive council is not elected, new elections for representatives are called within six months and a new republican presidency is elected.

The Assembly will continue to have three chambers—of associated labor, of municipalities, and the sociopolitical chamber—which will debate and decide on an equal footing all those smaller details within the Assembly's competence. These include the latest phase of changes, or the drafting of a completely new constitution that will be decided on by all representatives.

The amendments adopted have made room for the adoption of a package of new electoral laws that will regulate the method of nomination and election, the formation and activity of political associations and parties, and the opennes of all information media to all political parties. [passage omitted: Afternoon session of all three chambers on current sociopolitical conditions in the country; Croat Assembly continues work 15 February]

Croatia's Latin on Constitution, Kosovo

LD1402220690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2026 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Zagreb, February 14 (TANJUG)—All parties and democratic forces must deal with attempts of some parties to restore nationalism, so as not to be faced with a dangerous force, Croatian Presidency President Ivo Latin said today, speaking in republican parliament on the occasion of the adoption of amendments to the Constitution, under which the next elections in this republic will already be multi-party ones.

Latin said that political pluralization so far had 'lost ground' in some cases and slid into dangerous deformations forged in nationalistic passions.

According to Latin, the main conditions for Yugoslavia to adopt a new constitution, like the Republic of Croatia, is that democratic forces create preconditions for the widest possible social consensus. Like delegates in Croatian parliament later, he gave unreserved support to the proposals of the federal government for changes in the Yugoslav Constitution, since they cover a complex of religious freedoms, and [word indistinct] down and eliminate possibilities for passing death sentences. Parliament also gave full support to the stands and conclusions of the Assembly and Presidency of Yugoslavia and Kosovo, and also rejected all unsubstantiated and malicious accusations aimed at the Croatian people about an alleged betrayal of Yugoslavia in Kosovo.

Latin assessed that the latest events in Kosovo were a new, serious blockade of the process of stabilizing Yugoslavia. He said that this was yet another situation in which any wrong step by federal institutions might have manifold negative consequences and that the Republic of Croatia had for that very reason supported the stands and activities of the Presidency and Government of Yugoslavia.

The lifting of special measures in Kosovo, according to Latin, should be the soonest possible consequence of results really achieved in the province, and that because of that, attempts at 'proving uninational truths should be urgently replaced by a Yugoslav action and a democratic dialogue in Kosovo.'

Latin pointed out that it is in the interest of Croatia, that instead of being taken in by politics of inter-ethnic divisions, all those who try to threaten and destroy mutual confidence and full equality and whose activity is aimed also at toppling Yugoslavia be incapacitated and that their full personal responsibility be established. This pertains equally to separatists and chauvinists among Albanians and nationalists among other nations and nationalities, because it is possible to restore full confidence only by bringing all such people into the open, Latin said. He added that Croatia considers as very

dangerous a policy which resorts to volunteer units, which pertains to such incidents in the Republic of Serbia.

Croat SAWP Delegates Favor Independence

LD0901232490 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Excerpt] The electoral session of a new composition of the republican conference of the Croat Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP]—heralded as a turning point in determining a new standpoint of that socio-political organization—turned into a long discussion on the issue of whether it would act as an independent political party in the future. The majority of delegates at the discussion, which ended this evening, voiced their support for an independent political organization with a distinctive platform which would draw in members. In other word, the Socialist Alliance would cease to be the League of Communists of Yugoslavia's transmission. It also renounces characteristics of a state political organization.

Many open issues in the as-yet undefined political scene in Croatia, as well as the transformation of the overall political system, demand that the proposed systemic foundations be developed further so that they become interesting for citizens, that is, for members. Since these decisions are being made in a transitional period, the Socialist Alliance, independently from renouncing its monopoly, accepts its constitutionally determined role as the organizer of the next parliamentary elections, so that they can be carried out freely democratically, and on time. [passage omitted]

Croat Assembly Head Runjic Answers Complaints

LD1901062490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1653 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Zagrab, 18 Jan (TANJUG)—The Assembly of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Croatia, that is, its President Anjelko Runjic, today responded to frequent complaints made by the so-called alternative groups. They have complained about the failure to fulfill the citizens of the SR of Croatia's demands. They expressed their complaints in a petition, which has the signatures of more than 100,000 citizens of the Republic gathered by alternative groups at the end of the last year.

The Assembly of the SR of Croatia, at the sessions of its chambers on the 11th of this month, initiated appropriate constitutional and legal changes and other activities. The aim of these changes is towards a further deepening and widening of democratic trends, and in particular of the rights and freedoms of people and citizens, including the right for free political association and organization. A comprehensive answer is given to each of the four groups of demands that citizens made to the Assembly of the SR of Croatia and to the Presidency of the Republic.

The answer starts by stressing that there is no foundation for the assessment that the present political system has exhausted its credibility and that it is not in a position to strengthen the basic rights and safety of citizens. The Croat Assembly's stance is that the public declaration requested from the highest-ranking officials of the SR of Croatia in itself is not a sufficient guarantee; that it is necessary to ensure and guarantee citizens' freedoms to political organization and association, as well as their equality in all electoral activities, through proposed constitutional and legal changes.

In connection with the citizen's petition's demand for the immediate release of political prisoners and an end to political prosecutions, the Assembly of the SR of Croatia establishes that in the SR of Croatia, no person is serving a sentence for criminal activites from Article 133 of the Yugoslav Penal Code, while 14 people have been sentenced for criminal activities from Chapter 15 of the Yugoslav Penal Code, and 1 person for criminal activities from Chapter 16 of the Yugoslav Penal Code. These are people sentenced for terrorism; spying; attacks on the constitutional order; participation in or association with the aim of hostile activities and for transferring armed groups or arms into the SFRY; or for murder from nationalist motives, inciting nationalist hatred, and violating the prestige of the SFRY.

It is obvious that these activities bear no characteristic of the so-called political criminal activities, except for the case of one person serving a 4 month prison sentence for criminal activity according to Article 157 of the Yugoslav Penal Code.

In connection with the demand to establish a temporary, nonparty public control over the organs of internal affairs, the Croat Assembly establishes that a number of laws envisage and ensure various forms of control over the work of the organs of internal affairs. Recently, a new law on internal affairs was adopted and it envisages that a special commission for the supervision of the hard work of the State Security Service should be formed in the assembly.

In order to implement a further democratization of society and an expression of and respect for the rights and freedoms of people and citizens, the Croat Assembly and the Executive Council of the Croat Assembly will work towards a realization of other measures, as well.

They will endorse a proposal to abolish regulations of Article 133, item 1, and changes to Article 114 of the Criminal Code of Yugoslavia and undertake an initiative to abolish the capital punishment in our constitutional and legal system.

The Croat Assembly and the Executive Council of the Croat Assembly will also initiate a procedure, so that criminal activities against the bases of socialist self-managing social order and the security of the SFRY are regulated within the group of ordinary criminal activities that would protect the state and its institutions, that is, the constitutional order as a whole. The Croat Assembly

and the Executive Council will also undertake activities to regulate separately the treatment of political prisoners in criminal legislature and in the systems of implementing sanctions for criminal activities and minor offenses. The Croat Assembly and the Executive Council will consider the possibility of forming a special commission to monitor the work and life of prisoners who are serving sentences.

The Executive Council of the Croat Assembly will also undertake the initiative to reexamine the law on passports of the SFRY citizens, in connection with reasons to refuse passports, which the internal affairs organs have the right to do, in their capacity of granting passports.

A further opening and realization of democratic processes, starting from the achievements of the civilization and our contribution to these achievements through responsible and democratic dialogue, will strengthen the legitimating potentials of the system. In relation to a demand from the petition, it is established that the Croat Assembly and other republican organs are consequently concerned about the inviolability of the sovereignty of the Republic and are working on a civilized way of assuaging current Yugoslav conditions, in accordance with the constitution and the law.

In the response, it is pointed out that the forthcoming assembly election in the SR of Croatia will be held within regular dates established by the Constitution and the law. Constitutional and legal changes will be carried out on time if the current mandate of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia is not extended. However, not only does the Constitution not allow early elections, but it is also necessary to carry out constitutional and legal changes and other activities that would make it possible for the forthcoming elections to be more democratic than the previous ones.

The Assembly of the SR of Croatia has so far been open, and will be in the future as well, to all initiatives which aim at improving democracy, freedoms, and the rights of the people and citizens. All such initiatives will be welcomed in the Croat Assembly and discussed in accordance with the Constitution and the law. The Croat Assembly will be making a full contribution towards creating a social climate and relations which would foster a democratic, constructive, and just dialogue about all issues, even the most complex and sensitive ones. This dialogue will be on the basis of arguments, without pressures and ultimatums, delays, and conflicts.

All subjects of the system and all political forces, if they wish not just to declare themselves as democratic but also to affirm themselves as such, must respect the basic principle of our and any democratic system, that is, the principle of legitimacy as one of the foundations of a state of law.

In conclusion, to the answer provided by the Croat Assembly, that is, its president Andjelko Runjic, it is said that the Croat Assembly will, within the framework of its constitutional role and responsibility, directly work towards the adoption and realization of all democratic, progressive, and constructive initiatives and proposals.

5,000 Protest Militia Action in Podujevo

LD1402223590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2012 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Podujevo, 14 Feb (TANJUG)—This afternoon in Podujevo about 5,000 citizens of Albanian nationality gathered to protest the alleged mistreatment of their fellow townsman Enver Sahiti (23) by a member of the combined militia unit.

The militiaman asked for Sahiti's identity papers, and, at the same time, he beat him up. This was the reason why 300 citizens at first gathered to demand an explanation from the authorities. Since the municipal assembly hall was too small to receive everyone gathered, they were sent to the cinema. However, in the meantime, many more people gathered there. Municipal representatives talked with the gathered people and promised to throw light on the case and inform the public about it.

Demands that the state of emergency be lifted could be heard in the cinema, as well as threats that, if this is not done, parents will not allow their children to go to school.

Afterward, the crowd dispersed.

Demonstration Termed Peaceful

LD1502124990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Pristina, 15 Feb (TANJUG)—About 5,000 people of Albanian nationality have gathered in Podujevo in a peaceful demonstration. They are walking through the streets of Podujevo in two columns and in silence and are occasionally making victory signs. There are no reports so far about similar protests in other parts of Kosovo except in the Student Center in Pristina where 1,500 young Albanians have assembled.

Today, pupils of Albanian nationality have continued boycotting classes in many secondary and primary schools. A political strike is also continuing in a number of enterprises where workers of Albanian nationality have refused to work for over 20 days now.

1,500 Albanian Youths Assemble in Pristina

LD1502124290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Pristina, 15 Feb (TANJUG)—About 1,500 young people of Albanian nationality this morning assembled at the square outside the Student Center in Pristina. They began their assembly by sitting in silence and occasionally making a "V" sign. Later they demanded talks with Jusuf Zejnulahu, president of Kosovo's Executive Council, who arrived at 1200.

Those gathered refused any suggestion of talks at the level of a delegation and insisted on everyone present taking part in them.

Ethnic Albanian Students Boycott School

AU1402214790 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Lessons conducted in Albanian are being boycotted more and more in Kosovo. Unlike the situation on the previous two days when, following compulsory vacations, lessons did continue, today ethnic Albanian students of secondary and some elementary schools refused to come to school or were leaving it after first few classes. Classes conducted in Albanian are still being boycotted in both secondary schools in Podujevo and several schools in Urosevac, and only some students attend classes in Suva Reka, Lipljan, Kamenica, and Vitin.

About 700 secondary school students in Klina left classes this morning and at 1100 about 200 students tried to demonstrate shouting the slogan, Democracy.

Students of the Obilic Brotherhood Elementary School organized demonstrations in the school's corridors.

Presidency on 'Very Serious' Kosovo Situation

LD1302233190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2003 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 13 (TANJUG)—The situation in the Province of Kosovo, where demonstrations lasting 12 days were staged in late January and early February by Albanian separatists who even clashed with security troops, is relatively calm, but still very serious, the Yugoslav State Presidency said today.

The highly complex and difficult situation in Kosovo, which is part of the Republic of Serbia, has extremely negative effects on the reforms and political relations in the country and its international prestige, the Presidency said.

Announcing measures for a permanent stabilization of the situation in Kosovo and its economic and social development, the top Yugoslav state leadership said it was now necessary to ensure law and order and freedom to all citizens in the Province.

Report on Police Action Against Demonstrators

LD1402192890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 14 (TANJUG)—In recent two-week demonstrations by Albanian separatists and terrorists in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, the demonstrators daily shot at the police, thus forcing them to return fire in self-defence, the federal government said on Wednesday in response to a question in federal parliament by a group of delegates.

In 82 cases the demonstrators used firearms against the police. One policeman received gunshot wounds and 80 were injured, of whom one seriously. The terrorists hit one airborne helicopter, two vehicles were damaged by an inflammable mass thrown by the demonstrators and one vehicle was completely destroyed by fire.

It is possible that the police managed to injure a number of demonstrators who did not even fire at them, especially since the terrorists' tactic was to put unarmed demonstrators in the first ranks and shoot at the police using their bodies as shields.

In order to disperse the demonstrators, the police used chemical substances which have no lasting effect on the health, regardless of sex and age, the federal government said responding to rumours that used were highly-poisonous substances.

The delegates were also told the federal secretariat for internal affairs had set up a special committee to investigate all cases in which the police was suspected of overstepping its authority.

Army Use of Firearms in Kosovo Protests Denied

AU1202215390 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 90 p 7

[Article by Colonel-Genral Zivota Avramovic, commander of Third Military District of Yugoslav People's Army: "Corps Carries Out Its Duty Responsibly and Effectively"]

[Text] After analyzing them, I passed on the orders I received from the staff of the High Command to my own staff and the command of the Pristina Corps. As is evident from their achievements, the command of the Corps and the units have carried out all these duties and responsibilities very successfully, at the same time as their regular training, in the very complex political and security situation in Kosovo. The corps' command has performed outstandingly, both as the command of the Armed Forces in this area and as the command responsible for the general people's defense in this part of the state territory.

At the same time, steps have been taken in the political sphere not to neglect close cooperation with sociopolitical organizations, working people, and citizens. Likewise, the corps command and its junior commands have most punctiliously, precisely, and responsibly submitted their reports and suggestions to us, the Command of the Third Military District, so that we also have been able to make the proper decisions at our level. Therefore, our training staffs and units have shown their worth in peacetime, and I would say that our system of military training and expert teaching has also passed its test. By this I mean that all our officers and commanders of all ranks are training to become skilled experts and to carry

out all duties capably and successfully. Within the framework of a training course in leadership and command, we teach people to expertly and thoroughly appraise situations and lead people in such complicated and I would say often unclear circumstances. Proper decisions require correct assessment of a situation. Good information and teamwork are therefore indispensable. The entire range of relevant facts must be analyzed. In such a situation, the corps command has made the right decisions.

As regards reports in some media alleging that the Army used firearms against demonstrators, the Army holds the view that in a situation of this kind, everybody should do his own job, according to his own sense of responsibility, conscience, and standards of professional conduct. We have done our job extremely responsibly and successfully. We have been and remain ready to act at every moment in the best and most effective way within our constitutional powers and in response to the developing situation. I can on my own authority state that the Army has not used firearms against demonstrators in Kosovo. Literally nowhere.

Those who attacked us in the past have sought an opportunity to do so again in these exceptional circumstances, but since they could not accuse us with evidence they opted for fabrications. Let everybody now, as a mental exercise think whether they had the right to publish such inventions to the public. Let the editorial boards who have taken on such a filthy job think whether they are right to publish such reports. For us, they are fabrications and we reject them as such, because they are a coarse attack and insult against a Yugoslav People's Army corps made up of young Yugoslavs, against its officers and men, the Armed Forces as a whole, and against Yugoslavia in the eyes of the world. There is no doubt that by doing this, those working against the interests of our state and its Armed Forces have completely carried out their tasks, but the question is to what extent readers will ever again trust them and the newspapers where they earn their bread.

Not only our journalists, but foreign reporters also, were at the scene in Podujevo. There was a mass of people with hundreds of eyewitnesses. They saw how the units passed through the town and how our officers and men behaved. They saw that it is not a "true account" to say that officers and men used firearms.

Vrovet Addresses Assembly on Army Role in Kosovo

AU1202214190 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 90 p 5

[Speech by Admiral Stane Brovet, deputy federal secretary for national defense, to SFRY Assembly on 2 February: "Army Will Carry Out All Its Duties Unconditionally"]

[Text] Comrade president and comrade delegates, I speak on this occasion on behalf of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Staff of the Armed Forces High Command.

Army General Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, would have attended this session, but he is at his command post because of the situation that has arisen. If the Assembly concludes that it is necessary for him to attend the discussion in person, he is ready to come, but this would require time.

Regarding the question under discussion, I can report the following:

1. The view of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and of the staff of the High Command is that, regardless of attempts to portray the demonstrations in Kosovo differently, particularly regarding their political aspect, the essence of these events is totally clear. The Albanian national separatists have unambiguously declared their ultimate goal—their secession from the SFRY and attachment to so-called Greater Albania. They have also shown their determination to reach these goals by force and terrorism and not by the legal means of political struggle within the framework of the law. Although their aims remain the same, their forms of activity have been adapted to situations in the world, Yugoslavia, and Kosovo.

It is a matter of attempts to overthrow the constitutionally established order of the SFRY by force.

If these attempts are not thwarted they could lead to civil war. Such a development must be prevented by every means. Other responsible, law-governed states act similarly when legality, public order and peace, and the equality, security, and lives of their citizens are threatened.

2. The precondition for positive economic, political, and other changes in Kosovo is a vigorous and urgent halt to the separatists' activity. The enforcement of the decisions of state organs, whether federal, republican, or provincial, must be secured unconditionally. All state institutions and bodies must commit themselves to this aim.

I wish to assure you, comrades and other delegates, that the Yugoslav People's Army is able and ready at all times to fulfill its constitutionally established role; this means defending the integrity and constitutional order of the SFRY everywhere in Yugoslavia, and therefore in Kosovo as well. It must be clear to everybody that the Yugoslav People's Army will perform this duty unconditionally. There can be no splitting up of Yugoslavia whatsoever, and there can be no seizure of power by force or civil war in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav People's Army confirmed this in Kosovo a long time ago.

3. Allow me to remind you, that according to the SFRY Constitution and the relevant federal laws, the SFRY Presidency is the collective commander in chief of the

Armed Forces, and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense is the staff of the High Command. They act together, but only the SFRY Presidency can make the decision to use the Armed Forces.

I also wish to assure you that the past and present activities of units of the Yugoslav People's Army in Kosovo have been undertaken with regard both to the situation and the constitutional role of the Yugoslav People's Army. In other words, it must be realized that the Army has set duties which it carries out, and that these duties are not identical to those of the public security forces, neither as regards their moment of introduction nor the way of their enforcement.

In conclusion, I would wish to stress that Yugoslavia has created its own political problems in Kosovo, and only Yugoslavia can solve them.

The federal secretary for national defense will shortly request this body to express its view on the security situation in Yugoslavia and will propose that it discuss it and draw the appropriate conclusions.

Slovene SAWP Protests Military Service

LD2901213190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 29 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 29 Jan (TANJUG)—The number of people from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia who are obliged to do their military service on the republic's territory is being reduced from year to year. In the last placement process, according to information from the Federal Secretariat, not a single person was directed to do his military service in his own republic.

The Executive Committee of the Slovene Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] Republican Conference Presidium at today's session resolutely protested this practice and requested a political debate on this and responsibility to be established, since the reasons for these decisions, it was assessed, are without doubt of a political and not a specialist nature.

The committee advocated principled practical solutions which would make it possible for every citizen of the SFRY who is obliged to do military service, including those temporarily working abroad, to perform this duty in their home republic (province). This would contribute to the greater internal moral strength of the Yugoslav People's Army and its greater integration with the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, as well as better combat readiness and the reduction of expenditure. [passage omitted]

'Slovene Republican Army' Letter on Demands

AU1101132690 Ljubljana MLADINA in Slovene 1 Jan 1990 p 3

[Letter to editor: "On Future of Slovene State"]

[Text] From: Slovene Republican Army
Section: Ljubljana Scorpions
To: Editor of MLADINA,
16 Resljeva Street.

The Slovene Republican Army [SRA] is enclosing a copy of the letter it has sent to the Republican Secretariat for People's Defense. The intention of the letter is to show you the SRA's demands. We are not terrorists or nationalists. We only want to create Slovenia as the most democratic state in Europe. In that state, everybody should find his true essence. We would not divide people by religion, conviction, nationality, or the color of their skin, but according to their work and heart. You will learn more about us when we get into power without elections in 6 months time, or 1 year at most. In the meantime we would present our program, hold a referendum on it, and introduce free elections. We reckon that we will get the smallest number of votes in the elections. In case we are elected, we will not promise much. We will do what is in our power to do, of course, to the benefit of Slovenia's citizens. This is all for now; perhaps more on another occasion.

The SRA demands of the Republican Secretariat for People's Defense:

1. Recall of Slovene militiamen from Kosovo.

2. Recall of the Slovene boys who are serving in the Army in other republics.

3. Sending away all foreign soldiers who are serving in the Army in Slovenia; the same applies to the officers.

The SRA demands of the Republican Secretariat for People's Defense that it recall at once all the Slovene militiamen who are currently in other republics. In addition we also demand that you recall at once all the Slovene boys who are serving in the Army in other republics. At the same time we also demand that you send home all the soldiers and officers who are from other republics and who are serving in the Army in our barracks. All the arms that are in the barracks must stay in the barracks.

In this connection we ask you to treat the SRA as an organized Slovene army, although we are underground, because we derive our roots from the National Liberation Struggle.

If you do not meet our requests, the SRA will start attacks on the barracks and facilities or vehicles all over Yugoslavia.

We also warn you that we will not negotiate under any condition. You should be aware that the SRA has very well trained men (it derives its combat technique from the Ninjas). It also has the most modern weapons in the world.

[Signed] SRA,
Ljubljana Scorpions, Ljubljana.

Slovenia Nuclear Power Plant Not To Be Closed

AU2501163090 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1550 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] Ljubljana—At present, the Slovene government is not considering closing down the Krsko nuclear power plant near the Austrian border.

Minister Selsek, who is responsible for foreign affairs, said after a meeting of the Carinthian-Slovenian contact committee in Eisenkappel today that its closure would only be considered if a possible catastrophe were foreseeable.

When questioned about the frequent earthquakes in this region, the minister said that minor earthquakes cannot damage the plant. Only with an earthquake with an intensity of at least 9 [on the Richter scale], would its closure be considered, Selsek said.

Candidates for Serbian SAWP Leadership Picked

LD2701110290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 26 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG)—Radmila Andjelkovic and Svetomir Djordjevic are candidates for the post of president, and Nenad Gacic and Miroslav Markovic for the post of secretary of the Serbian Socialist Alliance of Working People Republican Conference. This proposal was adopted at today's session of the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference. The majority of municipal and city conferences decided however to vote for Radmila Andjelkovic and Miroslav Markovic. A list of 40 candidates was also established today, from which 26 members of a new Presidium of the SAWP Republican Conference will be elected. [passage omitted]

Vojvodina LC Presidium Views Congress Documents

LD0801221590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 8 Jan (TANJUG)—Recent developments and changes in Yugoslavia have been unfolding in such a fast and tumultuous way that all documents that take a long time to be written quickly become obsolete. The same has happened with the League of Communists of Yugoslavia's [LCY's] declaration: "A New Project of Democratic Socialism in Yugoslavia." Nedeljko Sipovac, the leader of Vojvodina communists, said this today at a session of the Vojvodina League of Communists [LC] Provincial Committee Presidium, during a debate on the declaration for the 14th Extraordinary LCY Congress.

Like other documents for the 14th extraordinary congress, this one, too, must be updated, Sipovac said, if the congress is to preserve the unity of the LCY and to offer genuinely radical and inevitable changes.

According to Sipovac, if the declaration is to become a synthesis of all the documents to be adopted at the congress, full agreement must be reached among us on all issues.

Although the party rank and file has not been given the opportunity to discuss the declaration, everyone has to make an equal contribution to the efforts to improve it as a document which is expected to bridge the gap between the LCY's current document and any new program document. [passage omitted]

According to Dragoje Zarkovic, the declaration is superficial, incoherent, and inadequately considered. Some are saying, he stressed, that socialism is on the wane; it would be more precise to say that this is a "requiem" for socialism, since all that has so far been done within the framework of authoritarian socialism, from political monism to consensus economy, rests on mistaken foundations.

Zarkovic insisted that the declaration fully clarify the issue of links with other communist parties. The case of Romania raises the issue of our relations with similar regimes and parties in China, North Korea, Vietnam, and Cuba. The Romanian case is cautionary enough to call for our unambiguous attitude.

In reference to events in Nova Pazova last Saturday, when an initiative was launched to transform the Sava society into the political party of Serbian National Revival, the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium stated that it vigorously opposes this act, stressing that this and similar developments of obvious intentions and hues must be stopped.

What has been happening is that both Vojvodina and Yugoslavia, Nedeljko Sipovac stressed, deserve to be discussed in a broad-based debate. Everyone must clearly state his views about the formation of nationalist and chauvinist parties. There is an urgent need for outlining criteria and for stipulating in the constitution what kind of political party can be formed. There must not be a place for those with the sole objective of destroying Yugoslavia.

We shall ask our delegation to the Vojvodina Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] to instigate a debate on what is happening in Vojvodina and to take a stand on it. This kind of onslaught must be countered by all progressive forces and not just by the LC, Sipovac added.

Ljubo Latinovic said that what happened in Nova Pazova last Saturday could be described, in brief, as a call to occupation and uprising. We can ignore neither this nor calls for fratricide, he stressed. While fighting for democracy we must not allow the enemy to work freely on destroying Yugoslavia.

The presidium criticized the Socialist Alliance for the latter's inertia in failing to respond to a longstanding request to discuss the Sava society of Nova Pazova at one of the sessions of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference. It was also stressed that the stand of the municipality of Stara Pazova on the Sava society was clear and that it had also adopted a decision banning meetings and the use of public facilities.

Vojvodina President Disclaims Nova Pazova Link

AU1201170790 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Text] A demand was voiced yesterday at a meeting in Nova Pazova that, in connection with the events in that town and with the initiative to form a Serbian National Renewal Party, the stance of the leadership of Vojvodina should be heard. Jugoslav Kostic, president of the Presidency of Vojvodina, spoke at a press conference today and made the following statement on behalf of the Presidency:

[Begin Kostic recording] The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina has no connection with such organizations and organs and societies; and it will never support any that are based on poisoning the peoples and nationalities, and setting them against each other, because we are a multinational community.

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina resolutely advocates that one should act on a national level, in a uniform way, with the same yardsticks and criteria against all such or similar societies, (?regardless of which) part of the territory of Yugoslavia they happen to be in or to appear in. Therefore, we will strive to have the formation of parties made legally possible as soon as possible. In this case the law will establish the rules on the basis of which such parties may be formed and which will determine how they may work and struggle for greater democracy and more members. This should be done, I repeat, through a program based on a better, more progressive, and more democratic society. [end recording]

Jugoslav Kostic, president of the Presidency of Vojvodina, also answered several journalists' questions. He pointed out that people will be called to account for their actions; and also for their responsibility in registering the Sava Society in Nova Pazova. Regarding the use of socially owned premises for a gathering like the one involving Vuk Draskovic, Kostic said that the premises were booked by a registered society of citizens, Sava.

Jugoslav Kostic especially stressed that the Nova Pazova community is Yugoslav, that it contains the greatest concentration of National Liberation War veterans in comparison with the population, and that it cannot be labeled as being pro-Chetnik. Jugoslav Kostic concluded that one should struggle by using political means in order to win over the young people of this community who have been led astray.

Drnovsek Holds News Conference in Maribor

LD2001064790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1941 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Maribor, 19 Jan (TANJUG)—The processes recently started in Yugoslavia are demonstrating our society's exit from the crisis. Undisputable results have been achieved in the sphere of foreign policy, comprehensive democratization, and the measures passed by the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. President of the SFRY Presidency Janez Drnovsek stressed this among other things in Maribor tonight in talks with journalists about certain socioeconomic and political developments.

"I am one of the modest optimists and believe that some issues in Yugoslavia are getting better. The prospects are far clearer than they were only 6 months ago", Drnovsek said, noting that we still do have many difficulties that are predominantly remnants of the past.

Drnovsek spoke about the results of the economic reform and our foreign policy in its orientation towards joining modern European trends. In reflecting on the FEC's program, Drnovsek regarded it as "a significant step beyond our hitherto economic chaos. This is a very brave move, he stressed, especially the convertibility of the dinar. We accept the rules of the game in international competition, the influence of which will make our economy increase its efficiency. If we persist and survive during the next months, something for which we have a realistic basis, then we will have made a long step towards the emergence from the crisis, Drnovsek said.

He pointed out the obvious emergence of political pluralism recently. The differences between individual republics are being gradually diminished. Therefore I expect, Drnovsek said, that through positive relations, the intranational disputes, caused primarily by the long-standing economic crisis, will be reduced. In answering a question on the style of work of the SFRY Presidency and its influence on settling disputable issues in various spheres, Janez Drnovsek stressed that the collective head of state strived to settle all disputes between republics. We have decided to be active through direct contacts with representatives of the republics. In this way, we look for solutions and familiarize ourselves with the causes of conflicts in the first place. It is highly unlikely to expect in any case the SFRY Presidency to reject any stands in an authoritative way and to decide on the dispute from the position of an arbitrator. We always give absolute priority to dialogue.

The dispute between Slovenia and Serbia is a result of an earlier period, that is, of a long-standing crisis, Drnovsek

maintains. He spoke about the formation of new alliances, movements, and parties in our country and spoke in favor of barring all associations that advocate nationalism and chauvinism and incite intranational disputes.

Janez Drnovsek also visited the new modern university library and television studio in Maribor today. Tonight Janez Drnovsek opened the 27th "Zlatna Lisica" [Golden Fox] competition in Maribor, one of the top ski events in the world, which begins tomorrow on the mountain of Pohorje.

Socialist Alliance Supports Markovic Candidacy

LD0802174190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 8 (TANJUG)—Current Yugoslav Premier Ante Markovic, whose term expires in May this year, is likely to head the Yugoslav Government again, as his candidacy was today upheld by the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency.

The Yugoslav State Presidency put forward Markovic as candidate for premier. All Yugoslav republic and provinces supported the proposal and today the Socialist Alliance informed the Yugoslav State Presidency about this.

The Government cabinet, as envisaged, is proposed by the premier candidate, while the premier and cabinet members are elected by the Yugoslav parliament.

Ante Markovic took over the helm of the Yugoslav Government in March, 1989, after the previous government of Premier Branko Mikulic resigned three months earlier, a precedent in Yugoslav post war history.

Although the Yugoslav premier is elected to a four-year term, Markovic's duty as premier expires in May as he is "finishing off" Mikulic's term.

Even at the moment of taking office last year, Markovic announced radical economic measures, at the same time pointing out that the government needed a full term to complete them. Markovic's government, after it succeeded in ensuring the country's foreign exchange reserves and a surplus in the balance of payments, late last year, launched a package of anti-inflation measures and proclaimed the Yugoslav dinar a convertible currency.

Reportage on Markovic Meetings, Remarks

Talks With Serbia's Radmilovic

AU1501214090 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Text] Although the differences concerning the measures of the anti-inflationary program exist, they are not unbridgeable. This would be more or less the conclusion of the 4-hour conversation between Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his associates, and Stanko Radmilovic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, and the members of the republican government. Marinela Raznatovic has just returned from this meeting:

First of all one should say that this meeting was arranged to clarify some issues that are the cause of misunderstanding. This meeting was also to note some specific conditions in the republic and its provinces which could improve the program.

In fact, the whole conversation was held in that spirit, and one could say that it was more than balanced. Understandably, the questions that are the cause of misunderstandings dominated the talk. These are: Why has the Federal Executive Council only partially frozen prices, but has frozen personal incomes completely? The treatment of agriculture is unacceptable. The taxation policy is bad. The republican contributions to the federation are too high.

Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, felt as if he were called to account and provided the most detailed explanation. First of all, he stressed that this anti-inflationary program represents only one stage in the program of reforms. Their main objective is to solve the original sin of all socialisms, which is to say ownership and competition among different types of ownership. In order to achieve this objective, the members of the Federal Executive Council opted for the market system in all spheres, which means providing full independence to the economy without interference by the state and politics. Therefore, the convertibility that has been introduced is not an aim, but the means to develop the entire economy. Similarly, inflation is not an aim but checking inflation is, so that we can conduct business operations better.

As far as the actual answers are concerned, Ante Markovic said that it was not logical to freeze all prices, because in 6 months' time inflation would probably be much higher than in the last few months. He even posed, like a psychoanalyst, a counter question: Why did the companies whose prices had been frozen not reduce their prices? He explained the reason for asking this question by saying that at present interest repayments represent one twentieth of the recent repayments, and that the introduction of the convertible dinar has significantly reduced the debts by foreign partners. Salaries had to be frozen because they are increasingly affecting the rise in expenditure, he explained.

Ante Markovic also spoke about agriculture. Agriculture can no longer be developed in the way it had been up to now. It must create real income and produce only what the market demands, whether it is our own or foreign markets. The president of the Federal Executive Council admitted that the current policy toward agriculture is fairly linear, but that it was only the beginning of correct attitudes toward agricultural production.

At the end of the talk, Stanko Radmilovic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, concluded that it was

fortunate that they agreed on many things, but that, despite some provided explanations, differences concerning the price policy and the position of agriculture still existed. Of course this is not the end to the talks, and we must find the way to overcome these problems, Stanko Radmilovic said in conclusion.

Views Economic Issues

LD1601095190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1929 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG)—The convertibility of the dinar as the most important lever in the Federal Executive Council's [FEC] economic reform programme wipes out all the boundaries and creates cohesion in the country. Those who choose to oppose it will be responsible for the situation they find themselves in. This was said by Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic who, accompanied by several members of the federal government, today had talks with representatives of the Executive Council of Serbia headed by Stanko Radmilovic.

Explaining why the FEC decided not to freeze all prices, Markovic stressed that a total freeze would lead to shortages and that no one would contemplate reducing prices, as happened recently.

Speaking about the prices under government control, the president of the FEC stressed that there are no plans to reduce some of these prices although inflationary expectations, the 60 percent interest rates, and foreign exchange differentials have all been built into them.

Ante Markovic also referred to energy prices. This is one of the solutions offered by the FEC in its program to which Serbia objects the most. He pointed out that nowhere in the world are energy prices formed by the market, but by the state, in various ways. He added that, for instance, both the electricity industry and the railways have internal reserves but they are not dealing with them. On personal incomes, the FEC president said that the search for certain solutions in this area will begin but they will have to be found within the framework of overall relations; once these relations are disrupted, one can forget about reform.

Markovic also pointed to the need for changes in the political system, including the Assembly. The question is whom will the chamber of associated labour represent under the pluralism of ownership forms. On this occasion, too, Markovic stressed that it would be much better for all of us if, instead of constantly calculating who has won or lost, we concentrate our efforts on implementing the FEC program. This is in the interest of us all. [passage omitted on Radisa Gacic, federal secretary for labour, speaking about plans on personal incomes law]

Having said that Serbia will implement the FEC program but will insist on certain adjustments, Stanko Radmilovic, president of the Executive Council of Serbia, stressed that a partial, that is, an asymmetric price freeze is no good and will affect federal units differently. For instance, in Serbia prices have been frozen in almost 25 percent of economic sectors, while in other republics the figure is only 12 or 14 per cent. [passage omitted]

The impression is that there are differences between the FEC's views and those of Serbia regarding the economic reform program. Today's talks have however demonstrated that the differences are not as great as originally thought.

Meets Independent Tradespeople

LD2601235790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 26 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 jan (TANJUG)—Small businesses, regardless of whether they are private, cooperative (recently this acquired a legal basis with the law on cooperatives), mixed, or socially owned, are a great opportunity for our economic development. One of the major goals of the reform measures is precisely the integration of all forms of ownership and capital and everything happening in a different way is absolutely at odds with these goals, Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic said today in talks with representatives of Yugoslavia's independent tradespeople, the FEC Secretariat for Information announces.

To increase the efficiency of society and its democracy—something which is not only ours but world experience—the whole socioeconomic system must be changed and not everything reduced to attempts to remodel it. After all, a pluralism of ownership forms and their complete competition must be ensured.

The constitutional changes, too, Ante Markovic stressed, are not only characterized by the full right of all types of ownership, but also by their full competition. Independent business people, in other words citizens engaged in working for themselves, will enjoy all rights including those enabling them to organize politically. Only natural limitations such as economic or state limitations remain for this sector.

As for taxation policy, Markovic pointed out that in the constitutional changes the right is sought for the federation to adopt a uniform taxation system, as well as common bases of taxation policy, so that the specific characteristics of one or two regions are respected within the uniform taxation system. It is also important that, if the constitutional amendments are accepted, taxation policy is implemented in three phases—all with the aim of our becoming successfully integrated, through their application, into the world market. Taxes, although to a lesser degree than previously, certainly remain an instrument of protection policy, but in parallel with this we must also expose ourselves to foreign competition.

In foreign trade transactions, too, the fundamental preconditions have been created—the currency's convertibility and the liberalization of imports and quotas for the normalization of the work of independent business

people. Activities are underway also to liberalize quotas for some other products which would mean that overall 90 percent of imports are without restrictions, and here this percentage is at the level of the most developed countries in the world. Independent businessmen, as well as physical entities, have, with the latest changes, obtained the opportunity—if they export their product—of being able to import semiprocessed goods and equipment for their business operations. [passage omitted]

Meets Republican Leaders

LD3001210690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG)—A very successful start has been made in implementing economic reform and measures we have taken. Of course, it is essential that an overall Yugoslav consensus—both economic and political—be reached so that this objective can be attained. This was said during talks between Federal Executive Council (FEC) President Ante Markovic and the presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils.

The convertible dinar, says the report on this meeting from the FEC Secretariat for Information, is making its way with increasing success into European banks. It is also blazing a trail into overseas banks. On the international foreign currency lists the quotations given for the dinar are very close to the planned ratio vis-a-vis the Deutsche mark. At the same time, reserves have gone up to about $7 billon, and very good results have been attained also in purchasing our foreign debt, that is, of effective currency in our domestic banks. During the first 20 days of this year very good results in our economic relations with foreign countries were achieved as well.

The forecasts about price reductions in January have come true. There has been a large wave of price reductions since 20 January, the reductions varying between 15 and 30 percent and sometimes up to 50 percent. The executive council presidents spoke of economic problems encountered in their respective areas.

It was especially stressed during the meeting today, says the statement, that the FEC proposal to embark on SFRY constitutional amendments is an essential element of the economic reform program and of the measures to carry it through, that everything should be done to ensure the proposed amendments are passed as soon as possible, and that the involvement of all republics and provinces is required to bring that about.

During the meeting with the republican and provincial premiers reference was made to implementing the FEC stands on the current political and security situation in the country with special reference to the latest events in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo, especially in the sense that the measures prescribed by the Constitution and the law must be taken to preserve the territorial integrity and totality of the SFRY, to foil interethnic conflicts, protect the security of citizens' personal and property, establish public order and peace, and ensure a normal functioning of state organs and unhindered discharge of economic activities in the SAP of Kosovo.

It was noted during the meeting today that the months to come are of crucial importance for the success of economic and political reform and this imposes the requirement that all activities which render the implementation of the economic reform program difficult or which threaten it and which lead to the breakup of the economic and political unity of our country must cease forthwith.

Mitrovic Expects Economy To Stabilize in 1990

LD3101220890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2146 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Text] Belgrade, January 31 (TANJUG)—An increase in investments and industrial production, the opening of private firms and, in this connection, a rise in employment are expected in Yugoslavia in the second half of this year, Vice-Premier Aleksandar Mitrovic said on Wednesday.

In a talk with the shareholders of Belgrade's Investbank Mitrovic said that starting from January 10, prices have been levelling off and even declining. He announced their drastic fall after February 15, when the producers would no longer be able to finance their stocks or count on new loans.

The anti-inflation programme of Prime Minister Ante Markovic, passed by the Federal Assembly in mid-December last year, has been conducive to a growth of foreign currency reserves which—Vice- Premier Mitrovic said—may reach 10 billion dollars by the end of the year, instead of 8 billion as originally planned.

In January alone, Yugoslavia's foreign currency reserves increased by 1.3 billion dollars to nearly 7 billion. The sum did not include the 146 million dollars in payments on short-term foreign debts.

Overall Yugoslav exports in January increased by 28.8 per cent, and those to the convertible currency area by as many as 40.2 per cent, said Mitrovic. At the same time, total imports increased by 40.6 per cent, and those from the convertible currency area by 30 per cent.

In Mitrovic's assessment, there is no reason why exports should now slacken in view of the sufficient quantities of energy, raw materials and semi-manufactures, and—most important of all—money for purchases abroad.

In spite of the pressure and strikes, no liberalization of wages can now be counted on, said Mitrovic. He concluded by saying that the government would not give up the proposition of the wages from now on forming under collective agreements which must fix, among other things, the cost of labour.

Assesses Economic Situation

LD1202232590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2133 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 12 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav foreign currency reserves today stand at 7,127 million dollars, and are continuing to grow—banks daily buy between 50 and 80 million dollars' worth of foreign currency from the populace, and at the same time sell only about two million dollars' worth, Yugoslav Deputy Premier Aleksandar Mitrovic said today.

Foreign currency reserves of that size are needed to boost imports and improve market supplies, in order to provide stiffer competition for domestic firms, Mitrovic said.

The 17.3-per-cent inflation recorded in January is considerably below that of last December (64 per cent), but is higher than the governments' forecast on the growth of prices in a range between 12 and 15 per cent, Mitrovic said, adding that the two per cent above the estimate did not endanger the government's programme.

The economy is well-supplied with all production materials, and we see no reason for any drop in industrial production in February and March, except inaptitude by managements which decide to continue stockpiling their firms' products instead of lowering prices by increasing turnover, Mitrovic said.

The state the economy is in calls for a restructuring of the economic subjects, which will result in a labour surplus, he said.

The budget earmarks 150 million dollars for the unemployed, and the opening of a new cycle is expected in June, when some of those laid off - and even those who are unemployed now - could be absorbed back, Mitrovic said, adding that the government was counting on all forms of ownership in that respect.

Document on Employment Agreements Signed

AU0801201190 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Dec 89 p 1

[B. Brbic report: "Work Is Assigned a Value"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Dec—The document "Common Bases for Drawing Up Collective Agreements" was signed today in the headquarters of the Trade Union Council of Yugoslavia (along with the appropriate and somewhat pre-new year celebrations). This act is the basis for signing future agreements between the trade union and economic chambers, that is to say, employers associations. In other words, it is the foundation for putting into practice the norms primarily in the federal Law on Basic Labor Rights and the Law on Enterprises.

The "Common Bases" were signed by Andjelko Vasic, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, and Milan Pavic, president of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

The "Common Bases" envisage that collective agreements will determine: the conditions for and methods of hiring employees; the commencement of employment and delegation of duties; work time; leave and absences; protection at work; personal incomes; the way of conveying information to workers; responsibility for carrying out work duties; the termination of employment; the management of workers and the realization of self-managing rights; trade union organization and protection of the rights of workers; strikes, and the resolution of disputes. [passage omitted]

The signing of the "Common Bases" was also attended by Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Addressing those present, he stressed that without this document the work on establishing the value of work and creating conditions for setting up a labor market could not even have been done until now, which is one of the essential factors for putting into practice the entire new economic system as early as next year.

Ante Markovic dealt in particular with the current issue of freezing pay, stressing that the just-adopted Law on Pay was a short-term measure without which, however, the reform was not possible. The aim is not just to prevent a struggle for dividing the ever diminishing "cake" but, above all, the creation of conditions so that this "cake" becomes bigger and bigger with an increase in production and productivity.

Drnovsek Sends Congratulations to Mandela

AU1202205090 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] The Yugoslav Government welcomes the release of Nelson Mandela, prominent fighter for human rights and for the overthrow of the apartheid in South Africa. Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a message to Mandela congratulating him on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

Yugoslav diplomats believe that this event has far reaching significance, that it represent a new start in creating a just, democratic society and that it is opening wider processes of democratization in South Africa.

Maksic on Future of South African Relations

LD1402021890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 13 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia will not hesitate to establish diplomatic relations with South Africa once this country has abolished its racist laws, Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Milivoj Maksic told a session of the Yugoslav Assembly's Foreign Policy Committee in Belgrade today.

Yugoslavia has never had diplomatic relations with South Africa, but it maintained consular relations with that country until the early 1960s.

Preparations are under way to create conditions for Yugoslav ships calling at South African ports, and for the consular protection of Yugoslavs living in South Africa, said Maksic.

Yugoslavia welcomes the release of Nelson Mandela, the champion of the struggle for human rights of South Africa's majority population, he said.

Maksic recalled that Yugoslav State Presidency President Janez Drnovsek had sent a personal message to Mandela, expressing hope that his release would bring about deeper changes and the abolition of apartheid in South Africa.

Possible Visit by 'Senior' Israeli Official

LD1402022490 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2151 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 13 (TANJUG)—A senior Israeli diplomat will visit Yugoslavia, but the date of the visit has not been set yet, Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Milovoje Maksic told a session of the Yugoslav Assembly's Foreign Policy Committee here today.

Maksic's vague statement came as a reply to a deputy's question of whether it was true that Israeli Foreign minister Moshe Arens was due to visit Yugoslavia.

The visit will take place as part of the efforts being made by Yugoslavia, as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and of the Committee of Nine for Palestine, to establish a dialogue with all factors in the Middle East in order to accelerate the peace process in the region, Maksic specified.

Drnovsek Receives Visiting Finance Expert

LD2501234690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1979 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 25 (TANJUG)—Today's talks between Yugoslav State Presidency Janez Drnovsek and notable finance expert Aristopolo de Juan focused on financial rehabilitation of Yugoslav banks.

De Juan, visiting Yugoslavia as a guest of the National Bank, was the chief financial advisor for the financial rehabilitation of banks in Spain, Argentina, Bolivia and Turkey.

Financial rehabilitation of banks is important for Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic's economic reform program under which he wants Yugoslavia to become a country with market economy. The government has formed a special 250-million-dollar fund for this purpose.

Markovic recently said that several World Bank and International Monetary Fund experts would be called in to consolidate Yugoslav banks in addition to the already appointed special advisor, Professor Jeffrey Sachs of the Harvard University.